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## Argentina Says Junta Chiefs to Be Prosecuted Trial for Leftists Is Also Announced

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — President Raúl Alfonsín has announced that he will prosecute Argentina's former military rulers for spreading "terror, pain and death throughout Argentine society."

In a national television address Tuesday, Mr. Alfonsín, who was inaugurated Saturday, issued a decree to prosecute the nine generals and admirals who at different times made up the three-junta junta that ruled from 1976 to 1982. They will be tried in military courts.

More than 6,000 Argentines disappeared during a military campaign against leftist subversion in those years and are presumed to be dead. Hundreds more were killed outright and thousands tortured.

Mr. Alfonsín issued a second decree to prosecute seven terrorist leaders in civilian courts. Leftist terrorists kidnapped and murdered hundreds of Argentines in the early and mid-1970's, provoking the military counteroffensive.

"The past gravitates darkly over our future," Mr. Alfonsín said. "The extremely aberrant violations of rights that comprise the essence of human dignity cannot go unpunished. Such impunity would mean fundamental ethical principles and endanger the prevention of future violations."

Mr. Alfonsín said he would ask Congress to declare that a September amnesty that the military decreed for itself and for terrorist leaders was unconstitutional because it is "morally unacceptable."

"Our conviction that it is necessary to level justice against those who, from one or the other side, treated men as mere manipulable objects in order to obtain certain goals, means that the amnesty law should be thrown out," he said.

The measures were the first to be announced by Mr. Alfonsín since his inauguration and indicated his willingness to confront the military. There was no immediate response from military leaders, but it was highly unlikely that they could successfully resist. The military is widely discredited and deeply divided. Many junior officers are known to be opposed to the actions of the junta.

The military men who would be affected are General Jorge Rafael Videla, Admiral Emilio Massera and General Orlando Agosti, who made up the first junta; General Roberto Viola, Admiral Armando Lambruschini and General Omar Graffigna, the second; and General Leopoldo Galtieri, Admiral Jorge Isaac Anaya, and General Basilio Lami Dozo, who were removed after the Falkland Islands war last year.

The move does not affect the last junta, which oversaw the transition to democracy after the Falklands defeat, or former President Reynaldo Bignone.



President Raúl Alfonsín, center, announces in a radio and television address from Buenos Aires that former members of Argentina's military junta would be prosecuted for crimes committed during their tenure. He

asked the legislature to declare an amnesty decreed by the military unconstitutional. More than 6,000 Argentines disappeared during a military campaign carried out against leftist subversion from 1976 to 1982.

## White House May Seek Funds to Develop Space Station

By Philip M. Boffey  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration appears ready to commit itself to its next budget to a major new goal in space: developing an orbiting station that would be manned by a full-time crew.

Although President Ronald Reagan has not yet made a final decision on the space station, a key administration official said he expected it to be one of the few new initiatives in the budget for the 1985 fiscal year.

The official said the amount of money actually committed would be relatively modest, perhaps \$100 million to \$200 million for advanced planning and studies.

But the initial funding might well be the opening wedge in a program that could cost \$8 billion to \$9 billion by 1991, according to estimates by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and probably \$20 billion to \$30 billion by the end of the century, according to other sources.

In another budget matter, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger was reported Tuesday to have substantially cut back his request for an increase in military spending next year, but not by as much as some officials wanted.

"He's coming down, but he isn't there yet," a White House official said, adding that Mr. Weinberger's initial request for \$321.4 billion would be rejected by Congress if Mr. Reagan approved it.

Another official said Mr. Weinberger would seek a figure closer to \$300 billion. This would amount to an increase of nearly 20 percent over the current year's spending authority of \$258 billion.

Mr. Reagan met with Mr. Weinberger and top budget and White House officials Tuesday to discuss military spending, but officials said no final figures were agreed upon.

Concerning the space station, a major question is how it might mesh with the president's call for a costly new defense against ballistic missiles. This might involve placing lasers or other weapons on platforms in space.

Some experts say there may be some overlap between the two programs and that both will be competing for scarce federal funds. Others say that a manned station will be needed to maintain and test any space-based weapons.

Other officials are discussing even more dramatic space goals.

Dr. George A. Keyworth Jr., the president's science adviser, has publicly challenged the space agen-

cy to think beyond the space station to the kind of "revolutionary new ventures" such a station might facilitate, including perhaps a manned base on the moon or even manned exploration of Mars.

Such a lunar base would presumably be used initially for scientific research and eventually to mine materials for further activities in space. A number of studies have estimated that it would be far cheaper to boost such materials and structures into space from the surface of the moon, with its lesser gravity, than from the surface of the Earth.

However, a program to put a base on the moon would cost at least \$50 billion, according to some informed estimates, and manned exploration of Mars would be even more costly. Thus any verbal commitment to them now, when budget

deficits are looming large, would be more rhetorical than meaningful, aerospace experts say.

The space station system might eventually serve as a transportation hub from which to boost payloads into very high orbits or toward the moon and other planets.

But there have been questions as to the utility of such a venture. Most foreseeable space missions could be carried out by unmanned satellites or by the manned space shuttle, and the length of time the shuttle can remain aloft could be extended from the current week to as many as 50 days at a fraction of the cost of building a space station.

The Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences reported in September that it saw "no scientific need for this space station during the next 20 years" but that it might prove useful thereafter.

The Lebanese state radio said the targets were near the towns of Tashish and Joudah Haous, about 15 miles (24 kilometers) east of Beirut, and in the Dahr al-Baidar area east of the town of Solar.

The targets are in the vicinity of a Syrian air defense line near the Beirut-Damascus highway from where U.S. reconnaissance flights were attacked Tuesday, drawing fire from the five-inch guns of the destroyer Tattal and the guided missile cruiser Ticonderoga.

In a U.S. statement Tuesday, the Syrians were warned that the New Jersey had been prepared to use its 16-inch guns after the anti-aircraft fire there. It did not do so because it was not opposite that sector of the Lebanese coast.

The 45,000-ton New Jersey, the world's only operational battleship, has three batteries of three 16-inch guns, each capable of firing a 2,700-pound (1,226-kilogram) projectile nearly 20 miles.

## U.S. Battleship Fires at Syrian Bases in Lebanon

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The U.S. battleship New Jersey opened fire Wednesday with its 16-inch guns, the largest of any naval vessel afloat, against anti-aircraft positions in the Syrian-occupied mountains southeast of Beirut.

The New Jersey, which was last used in action off Vietnam in 1968, was joined in the second consecutive day of offshore shelling by two smaller ships. About 70 projectiles were sent into the hills to silence Syrian firing at U.S. reconnaissance flights over the area.

Officials at the U.S. Embassy here and the spokesman for the 1,800-member Marine Corps contingent to the multinational peace-keeping force confirmed that the New Jersey had been put into action for the first time since arriving off Lebanon in September.

Major Dennis K. Brooks, the marine spokesman, said the naval bombardment was ordered "in defense of tactical reconnaissance missions."

U.S. officials did not specify the targets but said the naval firing was in response to anti-aircraft fire directed at U.S. reconnaissance flights earlier in the day.

The Syrian Defense Ministry confirmed that its batteries fired at U.S. planes because of what it described as "a new premeditated aggression against our forces in Lebanon." The Associated Press reported from Damascus.

"Immediately after, American warships stationed west of the Beirut coast opened fire against some of our positions in Lebanon for 15 minutes, which caused one of our soldiers to be wounded," the Syrian statement said.

## Reagan Says U.S. Doesn't Want War

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that the United States had no interest in going to war against Syria, and he suggested that U.S. forces in Lebanon would be withdrawn if all hope of achieving the American goal — a stable Lebanon free of foreign forces — vanished.

Mr. Reagan said of his decision to strike back against Syrian guns that fired on U.S. warplanes: "I'm never going to send our men any place where they aren't allowed to defend themselves." But he added, "We're not there to shoot first."

He also said he believed that the Soviet Union would resume the arms talks that it called off following the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

## U.K. Labor Federation Refuses to Back Printers

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher won a major victory Wednesday when the Trades Union Congress, the powerful central body of British labor, withdrew support for a proposed 24-hour strike by a printers' union against all the national newspapers.

The strike had been scheduled for Tuesday night as part of the National Graphical Association's struggle to impose a closed shop on a chain of weekly giveaway newspapers published in the Manchester area by Selim Shah.

It was postponed Tuesday morning after the employment committee of the union federation voted by only 9-7 to support the stoppage and Len Murray, the organization's general secretary, took the unusual step of publicly repudiating the committee's position because the proposed strike had been ruled illegal by the courts.

Mr. Murray has been working

quietly since the general election this summer to reestablish a dialogue between the government and the union movement. No such dialogue had taken place during Mrs. Thatcher's first term, and Mr. Murray considered it folly to persist in that attitude for five more years.

As part of his effort, he has been trying to steer his organization away from a policy of confrontation with Mrs. Thatcher over the restrictive 1980 and 1982 labor laws and toward a policy of grudging acceptance of court decisions delivered under the laws.

The Shah case, which began on a small scale far from London's national press, has become the key test of the new laws and of the response to them by union militants.

After his defeat in the employment committee, Mr. Murray launched an effort to persuade his organization's General Council to reverse the committee's decision.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain greeted President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon on Wednesday. At

right is the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe. She reaffirmed British backing for Mr. Gemayel's government.

## Salvador Vote Sets Back Major Land Reforms

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's constituent assembly has approved an article in the proposed constitution that effectively would prevent any wide-ranging future land reform. The vote represents a major political victory for conservative parties.

After nearly three months of debate, the assembly voted Tuesday to guarantee an individual farmer the right to retain up to 605 acres (244 hectares) of land. The measure will not take effect until the constitution is approved, but that is expected this week.

The article was proposed by the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance, led by the president of the assembly, Roberto d'Aubinson, and it drew support from smaller conservative parties. Thirty-four of the 60 members of the assembly voted in favor of the article.

Land reform is certain to be a major political issue in the campaign leading to elections March 15, with the centrist Christian Democrats accusing the conservatives of betraying the hopes of poor farmers.

The United States has strongly backed land reform in El Salvador as a way to deprive the leftist guerrilla movement of one of its most potent issues, but it is uncertain that attitude Washington will take now.

Congress has barred the administration from giving El Salvador 5 percent of the military aid funded in the current fiscal year unless there is "documented pro-

gress on implementing the land reform program." Military aid planned for the year is \$64.8 million.

"We are putting in danger the entire system" of land reform, said the Christian Democrats leader in the assembly, Julio Adolfo Ray Frenandes.

Adoption of the article will encourage farmers with properties larger than 605 acres to dispose of the excess property in expectation that the government eventually would take it away to distribute to poor farmers. As a result, it appears likely to have some effect in encouraging redistribution.

But the measure only affects a relatively small number of farms, and thus will leave little land available to be passed out, according to Salvadoran and U.S. officials. All farms of more than 1,235 acres already have been broken up under a 1980 land reform, and only a small fraction of Salvadoran farms are between 605 and 1,235 acres.

The 1980 reform affected about 15 percent of El Salvador's arable land, but the new measure affects a substantially smaller percentage, Salvadoran and U.S. officials said. The small Democratic Action Party, which opposed the measure, estimated that only 2.5 percent will be affected.

In addition, critics said that the article left open the possibility that large landowners could sell their excess property to partners and perhaps retain control, thus undermining any chance that the poor

## Bulgaria Homecoming: Forced or Voluntary?

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

MUNICH — With some trepidation, Stefan Sviridlev, a former colonel in the Bulgarian secret service, saw his wife and 13-year-old son depart from the railroad station here on a chilly Saturday last month.

They were supposed to be on their way to Vienna for a meeting with Mrs. Sviridlev's 80-year-old mother, who was said to have been given special permission to go to the Austrian capital from Bulgaria.

For almost 13 years, she said, her husband had forced her to live in Greece and West Germany, but the hardships of a Bulgarian emigrant's life and, as the Bulgarian news agency put it, "above all, the wish of her son to live in his motherland" had brought them home.

The affair stirred nervousness among Bulgarian exiles scattered

across Western Europe, not least because it seemed to mark a return to the strong-arm tactics of Bulgarian agents who are believed to have used a poison-tipped umbrella to kill Georgi Markov, a dissident exile broadcaster, in London in 1978.

Two weeks before Mrs. Sviridlev and her son vanished, Bulgarian exiles in Munich received an anonymous letter from "intellectuals in exile" listing dissident Bulgarians who had been recruited by the "Bulgarian nation" by implicating Bulgarian intelligence in the shooting of Pope John Paul II on May 13, 1981.

Mr. Sviridlev's name headed the list. He said he had no doubt that the letter was the work of his former colleagues in the Dazjarna Sigurnost, the Bulgarian security apparatus.

The letter appeared to be part of a campaign to intimidate and silence prominent Bulgarian exiles such as Mr. Sviridlev, who had speculated about Western journalists about the "Bulgarian connection" in the attempt on the Pope's life in St. Peter's Square in Rome.

Mr. Sviridlev said he believes that the subservience of the Bulgarian intelligence agency to the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, makes it possible that Bulgarian agents could have been involved in a plot without the knowledge of Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian Communist Party chief.

Mr. Sviridlev said the letter frightened his wife, who had received a letter from her mother in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Last week, Mr. Sviridlev's wife, Pavlina, said on Bulgarian television that she "had returned to Bulgaria on my own will — my own and that of my son."

For almost 13 years, she said, her husband had forced her to live in Greece and West Germany, but the hardships of a Bulgarian emigrant's life and, as the Bulgarian news agency put it, "above all, the wish of her son to live in his motherland" had brought them home.

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## Scarce Funds Hindered Safeguards in Kuwait

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — U.S. diplomats here say that threats received during the last few months had prompted the embassy to take "as many precautions as possible," but that some measures could not be carried out because of budget limitations and other constraints.

In Monday's bomb attack on the embassy, a truck crashed through the sheet-metal gates of the compound and exploded. It was one of six attacks on Monday. Car bombs were also detonated at the French Embassy, the airport, a residential area and an industrial complex.

The Kuwait press agency said Tuesday that six people had been killed and 63 injured.

A group called the Islamic Jihad, which was believed to be backed by Iran, took responsibility for the bombings. But Kuwaiti officials were privately blaming Iran and "extremist Shiite Muslims with local support."

Kuwaiti authorities said the second of two men in the explosive-laden truck had also been killed in the blast. He had previously been reported in custody.

Philip J. Griffin, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, told of the unspecified threats that had prompted the embassy to take safety measures. "We had undertaken some of them," he said. "All of them had not been completed. We had to work with the local government, within budgetary and logistical constraints."

back of the compound, where it would have bordered on an open field, away from a public road.

"But first we had to have the plans and a larger budget approved in Washington," he said. Approval came through recently but, he added, "in the best of circumstances all of this would have taken time."

Mr. Griffin said external security was the responsibility of the Kuwaiti government. The embassy is usually guarded by Kuwaiti National Guardsmen, he said.

Mr. Good said six Kuwaiti

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### INSIDE

■ A Louisiana man became the 10th person to be executed since the U.S. death penalty was restored in 1976. Page 3.

■ NATO is displaying unusual harmony with disputes shelved as new missile deployment starts in Europe. Page 5.

■ Honduran military base is called a supply point for rebels in Nicaragua. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ EC officials agreed on most new emergency measures to aid the steel industry. Page 9.

TOMORROW

■ Ian McKellen, starring in his one-man show by and about Shakespeare, talks with Mary Blume. In Weekend.



## OBSERVER

## Lost on the Dark Planet

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Last year there was trouble in Chad. It made me nervous. I am an American; I have an American education in geography. When I heard there was trouble in Chad, I thought it had something to do with fish.

Fortunately, the French stepped in. I know who the French are. They are in charge of Paris and perfume and they are to blame for the word "gourmet," which changed the good old American eatery into the gourmet delicatessen.

The French were also responsible for Chad, which was a place, not gourmet seafood. A place in Africa. I have an American education in history. I know it was the French who helped us win the American Revolution by trapping the British at Yorktown and crying, "Lafayette, we are here!"

So I was pleased when the French took charge of the Chad problem. It meant I wouldn't have to learn anything about Chad. How could I stay on top of daily shifts in money-market rates if I had to take a weekend off to learn about Chad?

I was still feeling smug about the poor French, who would have to interrupt their gourmet activities to bone up on Chad, when El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras started making trouble again. It made me angry. I have an American education in geography. I knew El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras were nowhere near France, Russia or Vietnam, so what right did they have to be the scene of trouble?

True, I had heard about these places in the days of Alexander Haig, who had a way of expressing himself that could get you interested in geography. When he said there was "a conscious castration of America's eyes and ears around the world" and mentioned Central America as a place where these mutilations occurred, I was interested. I have an American education in reading American best-sellers. When the subject is castration of eyes and ears, I perk up.

Unfortunately, though, President Reagan got rid of Haig before I could get my money fund to the library geography book, so I am still not sure whether Nicaragua is

separated from Honduras by Paraguay, or vice versa.

To be candid about it, I don't know where Paraguay is either. I hope there isn't any trouble in Paraguay any time soon, because I am deeply absorbed in the professional football competition right now and don't see how anybody can possibly cope with Paraguay when the Super Bowl is less than two months away.

After the Super Bowl, of course, baseball will start again. It would be infuriating to have trouble in a place like Paraguay before the World Series is over next fall. If there is, I hope Paraguay is a place our military can surround, seize and occupy in two or three days, like Grenada, so I can feel good about it.

This is why I am uneasy about the trouble in Lebanon. To me, Lebanon was for years just a place where Lebanon bologna and the Tall Cedars of Lebanon came from. Then, of course, I began watching television. I learned that Lebanon was part of the troubled Middle East.

That was all right. The troubled Middle East had always been troubled and always would be troubled. Four thousand years of trouble behind it was just a prelude to 8,000 years of trouble ahead of it.

So I didn't expect the football season to be interrupted with news that it was now our trouble, "Lebanon." I asked, "What will I have to learn?"

The news is grim. Apparently you can't begin to understand why we are there until you can tell Sunni, Alawite and Shiite Muslims apart. Until you can tell a Maronite from a Druze. Until you know the difference between the Phalangis and the Baathists, and why the PLO loyal to Yasser Arafat is different from the PLO fighting Yasser Arafat, and why all these groups take such pleasure in murdering each other, as well as the women and children.

I have an American education and am proud of it. It makes me wonder why, if Moses wasn't smart enough to stabilize the Middle East, President Reagan thinks he can do it with a handful of marines.

New York Times Service

## Kimball, Penn

By Elisabeth Bumiller  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When he first saw the file, Penn Kimball was stunned.

"There's nothing more precious to a man than his character and reputation," he said. "And what the United States government did is take that away from me."

Penn Kimball, former Eagle Scout, former Rhodes Scholar, former New York Times reporter, former magazine editor, former assistant to two Democratic governors and now a professor at the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism, was classified in 1946 as a "dangerous national security risk" of questionable loyalty to his government and country.

And as far as the government is concerned, he still is.

Now he's written a book, "The File," about his attempts to unravel 30 years of a life on paper that doesn't match the one he has lived. Even now, he's trying to get the government to say he's not a security risk. He's writing letters. He's outraged. And he's saying that there may be "millions" of cases like his own. "The thing becomes an obsession, driving other interests out of the mind."

He talked about his book over lunch in Washington. In the fall of 1945, Kimball passed the Foreign Service exam and was offered a government post in Saigon, but turned it down for a career in journalism. The prospective job was enough, though, for the State Department to begin a security file under his name. For the next three decades it grew and grew, fed by other files from the FBI and the CIA.

Then in 1977, spurred by the freedom of information and privacy acts, Kimball wrote the State Department for what he thought might be a routine file. It arrived eight months later, and his odyssey began.

"I'm now in the seventh year of writing letters to the United States government," he said, with a mixture of sadness and pride. "I'm not going to rest until I get the government to say they violated my rights by declaring me a national security risk without giving

me the chance to defend myself."

Penn Kimball is a liberal Democrat. He has held local office in Westport, Connecticut. He says he has never thought of joining the Communist Party. The government's case against him stems from allegations of Republican neighbors that he was not sufficiently anti-Communist in the '40s, and later, that he defended a California labor strike while he was a young reporter in the American Newspaper Guild. That, says Kimball, is the only fact in a file full of information from anonymous sources questioning his loyalty.

A State Department spokesman said the department had no comment on the book and the Kimball case.

Kimball is a cantankerous, obstinate old Yankee with a face, as one of his colleagues says, like a clenched fist. He wears bow ties and has a crooked nose from his football days at Princeton. But he was regarded by many students as one of the best teachers at Columbia. This year, he was not afraid to say that the journalism school had no leadership, a comment that appeared in The New York Times and which caused the dean, Osborn Elliott, to respond that Kimball was "one of two or three sour apples" he had to endure because of his tenure.

It was a different Penn Kimball who spoke about the book and about his wife, Janet, who died before it was finished. She, too, was included in the CIA files, a fact he discovered in the summer of 1982. He had just come home that morning from the hospital on the day she died, and there in the mail was a packet from the CIA saying that she, too, was a national security risk.

"That's absolutely unconscionable," he said, his face reddening and his eyes full of tears. "I shoot off my mouth and make the dean mad at me, so I'm entitled to get a certain amount of hell. But my poor wife, sweet soul that she is, to have her declared a national security risk."

At 68, after a quarter of a century at Columbia and working for a governor of Connecticut (Chester Bowles) and a governor of

An American With a 'Security Risk' Dossier  
Has Been Fighting 7 Years to Clear His Name

Professor Kimball: "The thing becomes an obsession."

New York (Averell Harriman), Kimball can hardly say that the file has hurt his career. Still, he says he has had trouble getting a passport, and has been passed over for a Fulbright fellowship and a government job during the Kennedy administration. Was it because of the file?

No information in his file ever accused him of actually being a Communist. But one anonymous tipster reported to a government investigator that Kimball had been overheard in the corridors of Time saying something favorable about Tito, the late president of Yugoslavia. Another tipster said Kimball was seen drinking beer in the company of alleged Communists. And Kimball says, the chief special agent concluded in his file: "The applicant has not followed blindly, as he is too smart to blunder and his effectiveness is much greater than a Communist because of his winning personality and superior ability."

Kimball has tried to get the government to reveal the anonymous sources, but he has lost his three appeals — one at the State Department, one at the Justice Department and a third at the CIA. Now he is appealing to get more information from his wife's file from the Justice Department.

The Justice Department hasn't decided yet. "Isn't it possible that there's information that's classified in there?" said Richard Huff, co-director of the Justice Department's Office of Information and Privacy. "In that case, nobody can see it."

Kimball's book took him five years. "I've written, rewritten and done all those things that I tell my students they ought to do," Kimball said. There are a lot of them, but most of them know nothing about their former professor's story.

"I would have to admit that this is somewhat of a fixation to me," Kimball said. "I'm going to do something about it. However, I go to school and teach my classes. But it's something that I think about morning, noon and night."

## PEOPLE

## Willy Brandt Weds No. 3

The former West German chancellor Willy Brandt was married for the third time just nine days before his 70th birthday. Municipal officials in the Rhine town of Unkel, near Bonn, where Brandt lives, said he married Brigitte Seebacher, 37. She is his personal assistant and has been a constant companion for four years. They said Brandt asked that the brief civil ceremony last Friday at the Unkel city hall be kept secret. The news took even close political colleagues by surprise. Brandt lived in Scandinavia during World War II. He married his first Norwegian-born wife, Carola, in 1941. In Sweden, they divorced in 1944. In 1948, he married his second wife, Rina, a Norwegian he had met in Stockholm, in Berlin. They separated in 1979.

Elizabeth Taylor has been undergoing treatment for chemical dependency at Eisenhower Medical Center in Rancho Mirage, California. Taylor, 51, admitted herself to the hospital's Betty Ford Center Dec. 5, a hospital for those recovering from dependency on drugs and alcohol. "She selected the Ford Center because she has great admiration for Betty Ford and believed her problems to be very similar to that experienced by Mrs. Ford in that much of her trouble stems from prescription drugs administered over a period of years to combat her various medical problems," the spokesman said.

Val Brynner, who has long cancer, said Tuesday doctors in September gave him only two months to live but he was determined to beat the illness. In a telephone interview from Hannover, West Germany, where he is taking a cure, the 66-year-old star said he felt well. "The picture is very optimistic," he said. Brynner said cancer had been suspected for several years but was finally diagnosed on Sept. 13 and his doctors had been pessimistic. "The condition advances very quickly and we had to act. I took radiation treatment every day for seven and a half weeks. Fortunately the results were spectacular and I believe I am stabilized," Brynner said. He arrived in West Germany Thursday with his fourth wife, Kathy Lee, and went to the Silbersee Clinic of

the controversial cancer specialist Dr. Hans A. Nieper, in a Hannover suburb. Nieper's treatment drugs radiate and conventional drugs and centers on vitamin extracts from carrots. Brynner will spend Christmas at his home in France before returning to the United States. "I have been touring in 'The King and I' and I will open again in the play in Baltimore in February as planned," he said.

The former Interior Secretary James G. Watt has been named Esquire magazine's "Dubious Man of the Year." Watt, who is discussing an advisory group said, "I have a black, I have a woman, two Jews and a cripple," is pictured as black, wearing a yarmulke, high heels and leaning on a crutch. The "Dubious Father of the Year" title went to Ryan O'Neal, who punched his son in the mouth and knocked out two teeth, and "Dubious Comeback of the Year" to Anita Bryant, for marketing "Silent Witness" sunglasses with a religious symbol on the earpiece. The actress Bette Davis has won the Louise O. Parsons Award from the Hollywood Women's Press Club, which also gave the comedian Jon Stewart his Sour Apple Award as the professional who "believes his own publicity." The woman was present at the club's 43rd annual awards banquet, but the actor Tom Selleck attended "in all his glory" to accept his Golden Apple for male star of the year, said club secretary Lorraine Samoli. Other awards included a tie between Ann-Margret and Barbara Stanwyck for female star of the year. Ann-Margret appeared in the television movie "Who Will Love My Children?" and Stanwyck was in the television mini-series "The Thornbird."

The composer Morton Gould celebrated his 70th birthday on the podium of New York's Carnegie Hall, conducting the American Symphony Orchestra in an all-Gould program Sunday. The program included a world premiere, "Apple Waltz," which Gould composed for George Balanchine just before Balanchine's death. When the ship, dancer Gould came out to conduct the final number, the orchestra rose and played "Happy Birthday."

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

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2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 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## Reagan Reported Ready To Announce Candidacy In a Speech on Jan. 29

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will declare his candidacy for a second term in a nationally televised speech from the White House on Sunday evening, Jan. 29, according to administration sources.

The sources said Mr. Reagan, in a meeting Tuesday with top aides, also approved the outline of the brief announcement speech, he plans to give and instructed that a draft be prepared.

Larry M. Speakes, the president's chief press spokesman, said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan "will make a speech in the Oval Office on Jan. 29, at which time he will announce a decision."

Although Mr. Speakes declined to confirm that the president would "announce" he would seek a second term, "I would be willing to put his money" on a bet Mr. Reagan would indeed declare his candidacy.

Mr. Reagan's decision to proceed with his second-term bid comes as his approval rating stands at 62 percent, his high point since the summer of 1981, in a survey by his campaign pollster, Richard B. Warshaw.

The survey reportedly shows Mr. Reagan leading two Democratic rivals, Walter F. Mondale and Senator John H. Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, by 16 percentage points in separate trial heats.

But White House and campaign officials view this apparent huge lead as a mixed blessing, since they anticipate that it is bound to arouse when the Democrats choose a presidential nominee, and well before then if the economic recovery begins to sour. They also are concerned about Republican overconfidence.

This view is widely shared among Reagan campaign strategists, who expect Democrats to exploit the "Iranian issue," as they customarily describe the question of whether the administration's economic policies have disproportionately harmed lower-income Americans.

"On the domestic front, fairness is the Democrats' issue," a Reagan campaign adviser said. "I don't think they can beat us on it, but we've got to take the edge off. We also have to answer the question of instability in foreign policy."

A strategist said he expected Mr. Reagan to address both issues, at least indirectly, in his announcement speech by talking about "hope for the future" and saying that the recovery has given the United States the economic stability needed to address other issues.

"The speech at this point is only an outline," an official said. "We're going to talk about where we were, how far we've come and what it takes to finish the job."

The Reagan campaign team has been reluctant to identify any phrase as the re-election slogan, but some think that "Let's finish the job" is the leading candidate for the 1984 campaign theme.

While Reagan strategists see economic issues as the main battle ground, there is a growing view that foreign policy will play a significant role in the campaign.

Several prominent congressional Republicans, some of whom are otherwise supportive of the president, have been saying in recent weeks that Lebanon will be a major and negative issue for the administration if U.S. marines remain in the country for many more months.



AN INAUGURAL — Martha Layne Collins waved at her inauguration Tuesday in Frankfort, Kentucky, as the state's first woman governor. She also became the only woman governor in the United States. Mrs. Collins, a Democrat, won election against Jim Bunning, a Republican and a former major league baseball pitcher.

## In Iloilo, Ex-Philippine Vice President Is a Hero

By Robert Trumbull  
New York Times Service

ILOILO, Philippines — As the erect, gray-haired men in a white sport shirt and slacks strode down the center aisle to his place in the front row for the evening Mass, which had already begun, the priest interrupted the service to pronounce a special prayer for "Vice President Fernando Lopez," Iloilo's most illustrious son.

To his many admiring constituents here in the western Visayan Islands of the central Philippines, Mr. Lopez, or Don Fernando, as he is often called in this stronghold of Spanish culture, is still considered the rightful vice president, although President Ferdinand E. Marcos abolished the position a decade ago under the powers he assumed with his proclamation of martial law.

Opposition leaders in Manila said at a conference last month that Mr. Lopez, 79, was legally entitled to succeed to the presidency if Mr. Marcos, who is 66 and ailing, died.

Mr. Lopez seems unlikely to succeed Mr. Marcos because the National Assembly has decided, with the president's approval, that its speaker will take over as interim chief executive, pending new elections in 60 days, if the office becomes vacant.

Yet the idea of a Lopez comeback keeps recurring, if only wistfully, among the opposition.

Mr. Lopez, who has been in elective politics for 30 years, including three terms in the Senate, was elected vice president three times. He won first on the ticket headed by the Elpidio Quirino, who became president in the same election, and again in 1965 and 1969 as the running mate of Mr. Marcos. He still had about 11 months to serve when he was deposed by Mr. Marcos.

His great-grandfather received a small land grant on Negros Island from Spain, then the colonial power, and over the years the Lopez family built it into one of the great Philippine fortunes. They were in steamships, land transportation, real estate, sugar, a string of news and entertainment outlets and they

owned the utility that supplied all of Manila's electricity. For generations, the Lopez name was synonymous with wealth and power.

Mr. Marcos, disliking rivals, used his authority under martial law not only to abolish the vice presidency but also to strip the Lopez family of substantial holdings.

He closed the Lopez newspaper, The Manila Chronicle, one of the most popular and influential newspapers in the country, silenced the half-dozen Lopez television stations and the family's chain of radio stations, all without compensation. Mr. Lopez said he was forced to sell the electric company to the government at a fraction of its worth.

The Lopez way of living is unobtrusive but still baronial, and is supported by income from the family's 2,500-acre (1,009-hectare) sugar plantation on nearby Negros Island, considerable real-estate holdings and other businesses.

Mr. Lopez says he would accept a draft to be vice president again, if that proposal by opposition groups in Manila somehow worked out, but would not run for office again because of his health.

Still keenly alert to political trends, however, Mr. Lopez said he was heartened to return last month from a long visit to San Francisco, where he owns a home, to find that his country had "changed drastically" since the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the chief political challenger to Marcos, in August.

When he left the Philippines last spring, Mr. Lopez recalled, "people were still afraid to express their feelings."

"Even after martial law was lifted in 1981," he continued, "they were still fearful because of the decree powers." He was speaking of the powers Mr. Marcos kept after martial law to proclaim laws and order arrests at will.

"The shock of Aquino's murder set people free to say what they felt," he said.

## Bangkok Flooding Worst in 40 Years As Monsoon Adds to Citizens' Misery

By Colin Campbell  
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — For more than three months in some areas, this city's six million residents have suffered the worst flooding the capital has seen in 40 years.

Engineers have warned for decades that the city is sinking, by inches every year in some places.

The problem is exacerbated by the fact that Bangkok sprawls over low ground and the monsoon, which has just ended, was the wettest in years.

In addition, Bangkok is no longer being drained as much as before. Its network of canals, dug two centuries ago, are frequently blocked in chaotic urban growth.

Some streets from which the floods have receded look like riverbeds, strewn with gravel and boulders. Others are pitted with holes and littered with garbage.

The government has been hesitant to estimate the cost of flood damage. But a former deputy governor of Bangkok, Mongkol Siramaraj, says the figure exceeds \$400

million. Thousands of businesses have suffered losses.

More than 100,000 people have caught water-borne diseases since September, according to the ministry of health. Some have cut their feet on submerged glass and one hospital has reported 20 cases of leptospirosis, a disease once common in the trenches of World War I, from which at least two people have died.

Foot balm and food packages worth \$250,000 have been distributed to the poor. The sewer and irrigation departments have kept their pumps working, and army trucks are providing transport.

Some districts are still awash, and the Chao Phraya river remains swollen. The city's 400 schools, closed since October because of the flooding, reopened Dec. 5.

"I had three banana trees," said Boonrawd Raicharong as he sat on his front porch overlooking the flood waters that covered the streets until a few days ago. "The trees fell in the water."

He said his feet, like those of other members of his family, became cracked and sore from constant immersion.

Although confrontations with the authorities have been few, the audience at a business seminar addressed by the governor of Bangkok, Tiam Makarananda, became noisy when he claimed that even Saudi Arabia, with all its oil wealth, envied Thailand's water resources.

When he accused the head of the irrigation department of relieving flooded farmlands east of the city by pumping water into the suburbs, a government official intervened, saying that the authorities had the people's interests at heart.

Last Sunday, King Bhumibol Adulyadej chose the occasion of his 56th birthday to address the nation on the floods. He said unplanned construction had blocked the city's drainage.

The floods, he said, were hurting the mental health of his subjects.

Perhaps prompted to act by the royal address, the cabinet Tuesday approved its latest in a recent series of drainage plans.

Together they will cost \$40 million during the next five years for dredging canals, building floodgates and installing permanent pumps.

## Louisianan Is Executed After Final Appeals Fail

The Associated Press

ANGOLA, Louisiana — Robert Wayne Williams, convicted of killing a supermarket guard during a robbery in 1979, was electrocuted Wednesday in the 10th U.S. execution since the death penalty was restored seven years ago.

Before he was put to death, Mr. Williams said he had made peace with the Lord, and added, "Capital punishment is no good and never was any good."

Governor David C. Treen delayed the execution for about an hour so the U.S. Supreme Court could consider a last-minute appeal. But he declined to halt the execution of Mr. Williams, who shot the supermarket guard, Willie Kelly, 67, during a robbery in Baton Rouge on Jan. 5, 1979.

Mr. Williams had maintained that the shotgun had gone off accidentally.

In his petition for a stay, Mr. Williams said his trial lawyer had done a poor job by not allowing him to testify. A federal judge denied a stay on those grounds Tuesday. The U.S. Supreme Court and the state Supreme Court refused to intervene on Monday and Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court granted a stay of execution Tuesday night for Alpha Otis Stephens, 37, a Georgia man who had been

scheduled to die Wednesday in the electric chair. A second condemned man in Georgia, John Eldon Smith, 53, lost a late appeal of his sentence and was to be executed Thursday morning.

### Teenager Faces Execution

A Los Angeles jury recommended Tuesday that a teenager die in the gas chamber for the murders of his father, stepmother and stepfather, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Robert M. Bloom Jr., 19, who told the seven-woman, five-man jury Monday that he deserved to die, nodded his approval as a Los Angeles County Superior Court clerk read the verdict.

Mr. Bloom was convicted last week of shooting his father, Robert M. Bloom Sr., 41, and his stepmother, Josephine Lou, 27, at their home in Sun Valley, California. He also shot his stepfather, Sandra Hughes, 8, and then stabbed her 23 times. She died four days later.

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## Reagan Defends Meese Over Hunger Remarks

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan strongly defended Edwin Meese Jr.'s comments on hunger in America and said Wednesday that "it is one person in this country hungry, that is one too many."

Mr. Meese, the counselor to the president, drew extensive criticism last week for saying he had seen no "authoritative figures" that there are hungry children, but Mr. Reagan insisted his aide's comments were treated "totally out of context."

The president noted government efforts to supply surplus food to the poor and said: "We're doing more to feed the hungry in this country today than has ever been done by any administration. More

money has been spent. More people are getting food stamps. All of these things we're doing. This private sector aid is essential also."

The president also said that he would soon get a report from a commission examining hunger in America and said: "What we want to find out is why. Is it the lack of a fault in our distribution system at the government level? Or is it that there are people out there who don't know what's available to them or how to find their way to a government program?"

Mr. Reagan said the government screens welfare recipients and said if there were cheaters on government welfare rolls it was logical to assume some who did not need help were taking it from private food programs.

Yet the idea of a Lopez comeback keeps recurring, if only wistfully, among the opposition.

Mr. Lopez, who has been in elective politics for 30 years, including three terms in the Senate, was elected vice president three times. He won first on the ticket headed by the Elpidio Quirino, who became president in the same election, and again in 1965 and 1969 as the running mate of Mr. Marcos. He still had about 11 months to serve when he was deposed by Mr. Marcos.

His great-grandfather received a small land grant on Negros Island from Spain, then the colonial power, and over the years the Lopez family built it into one of the great Philippine fortunes. They were in steamships, land transportation, real estate, sugar, a string of news and entertainment outlets and they

owned the utility that supplied all of Manila's electricity. For generations, the Lopez name was synonymous with wealth and power.

## Reputed Tunic of Christ Stolen by French Group

United Press International

PARIS — Direct Action, a banned leftist guerrilla group, has stolen a tunic believed by French Catholics to have been worn by Christ, officials said Wednesday.

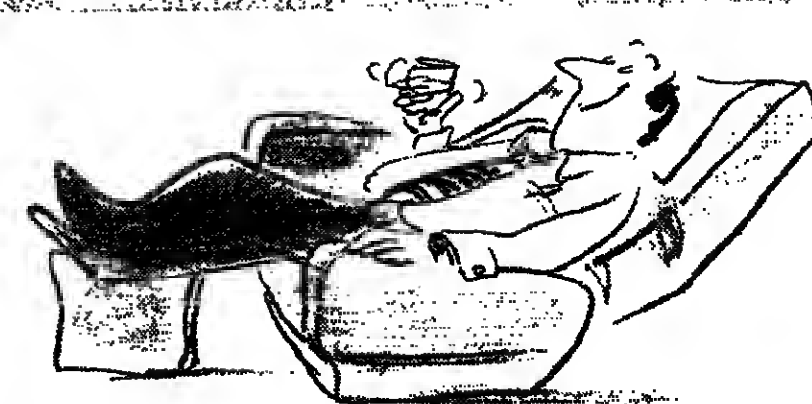
The garment, stolen from a basilica in the Paris suburb of Argenteuil, has not been authenticated by Vatican authorities.

The group is demanding that the church pay a ransom of 300,000 francs (about \$35,700) to Poland's outlawed Solidarity union.

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## Soviet Military in Syria Includes Air Defense Units, Weinberger Says

By Richard Halloran  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has said that the Soviet Union has organized air defense units among its 8,000 military personnel in Syria.

"They've got technicians, they've got advisers, but they've also got organized troops in Syria," Mr. Weinberger said at a press luncheon Tuesday.

"They don't, so far as we know, have troops in the Bekaa," he said. Syria has more than 30,000 soldiers in the Bekaa valley across the border in Lebanon. Mr. Weinberger said that Soviet advisers go in and out of the Bekaa from Syria.

Asked what sort of Soviet units were in Syria, Mr. Weinberger replied: "They have air defense units." But he said the Soviet Union "probably" did not have infantry units in Syria.

Pentagon spokesmen said that Soviet soldiers had been reported

to be manning anti-aircraft missile sites since last winter. But Mr. Weinberger's description suggested that Soviet military strength in Syria had grown both in organization and in numbers. Figures last week put the number of Soviet military personnel in Syria at about 7,000.

Mr. Weinberger said a U.S. naval bombardment Tuesday of Syrian anti-aircraft sites in Lebanon, after missiles were fired at U.S. F-14 planes, was an appropriate response.

"That's just exactly what we said we were going to do," he said.

He added that U.S. commanders on the scene were authorized to choose any weapon to respond to attacks. "There's no limitation on what they can use for this type of response to attacks," Mr. Weinberger said.

There has been some criticism of the navy's air attack on Syrian anti-aircraft sites Dec. 4, in which two planes were shot down, one pilot killed and another captured. The navy has acknowledged that naval gunfire could have been used but that commanders on the scene made the decisions.

### Soviet Deaths Reported

Aviation Week and Space Technology said that about 200 Soviet military personnel were killed last year in an Israeli air raid on Syrian missile and anti-aircraft defenses in Lebanon. United Press International reported from Washington.

U.S. government sources expressed doubts Tuesday over the extent of the Soviet casualties, although they did not dispute that some Russians may have been killed in Israeli raids on Syrian sites in the Bekaa valley in June and July of 1982.

According to Aviation Week: "About 200 Soviets operating in the area of Syrian air defense forces were killed last summer during an Israeli air raid, according to an administration official."

"The official said the Soviets were killed when Israeli aircraft in June 1982 struck Syrian positions in the Bekaa Valley to destroy missile sites. The information on the Soviet casualties was provided by Israel to U.S. government officials."

It added: "Use of unmanned aerial surveillance and targeting platforms, in concert with attack aircraft strikes, played a key role in Israeli combat successes against the Soviet-built air defense missile sites in Lebanon. The Israelis also used drones to spoof air defense radars and divert enemy missile fire."

## NASA Reports Shuttle Fire As It Landed

Agency Says Astronauts Were Never in Danger

By Lee Dembart  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A fire broke out in the rear of the space shuttle Columbia two minutes before it landed Dec. 8 and two explosions occurred shortly after the ship touched down, but the six astronauts aboard were never in danger, according to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The accidents were not noticed until Friday, a NASA spokesman said Tuesday. The incident knocked out two of the shuttle's three auxiliary power units, which drive hydraulic pumps that run its flight-control surfaces, landing gear, nosewheel steering and brakes. The shuttle needs only one auxiliary power unit to land.

"The landing of Columbia and its six-man crew was unaffected and the crew was in no danger," said Steve Nesbitt, a NASA spokesman in Houston.

The fire and explosions were the latest in a series of problems that struck Columbia as it completed its 10-day mission. The landing was delayed several hours after a nose thruster was fired, causing a sharp jolt that was followed by two computer failures and the loss of one inertial measurement unit, which is used for navigation. Extra computers and navigation devices on board brought the ship home.

NASA said that it would not fly the next shuttle until it understands the computer problem, a policy that presumably would also apply to the fire and explosions in the auxiliary power unit. The next shuttle launch, involving the Challenger, is scheduled for Jan. 30.

Jack Riley, another NASA spokesman in Houston, said he had "no idea what would have happened" if the fire and explosions had occurred while Columbia was in space. He said the computer problems did not appear to have been related to the fire in the auxiliary power units, which were manufactured by the Sundstrand Corp. of Rockford, Illinois.

A team of NASA engineers went to Edwards Air Force Base in California, where the shuttle landed, to review the available information. This is the first time in nine missions that either of the shuttles has experienced a fire in an auxiliary power unit.



Barricades at the Rue de Bièvre, where President François Mitterrand has an apartment.

## Security Tightened in France After Attacks

New York Times Service

PARIS — The government has taken precautionary measures to head off possible attacks by Middle Eastern squads on President François Mitterrand and other leaders.

Gates at the presidential palace have been shut, and the streets where some officials live are being heavily patrolled.

The government has given no hint about whether it plans reprisals for the attack Monday on the French Embassy in Kuwait or the ambush Tuesday in Beirut in which a French paratrooper was killed.

The government condemned the attack in Kuwait and expressed confidence that the authorities there would find and try the attackers. The statement was taken as a sign that no reprisals were contemplated.

The precautions against a raid in Paris have gradually become apparent since the bomb explosion in Beirut on Oct. 23 that killed 58 French paratroopers. An almost simultaneous explosion at the U.S. Marine headquarters killed 240 people.

On Nov. 16, Mr. Mitterrand told a national television audience that the raid would not go unpunished. A day later, French aircraft struck at the installations of a Shiite militia group near Basleik in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa valley.

Officials declined to enumerate the new security measures, but the steel doors at the main entrance to Elysée Palace, the official presidential residence, are now opened only for announced official visitors. Previously, the doors were left open.

allowing passersby on the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré a glimpse at the comings and goings of guests.

The police have also tightened controls for entrance to some ministries and have closed the Rue de Bièvre on the Left Bank, where Mr. Mitterrand has an apartment.

Heavy barricades and police details have appeared on other streets, and officials have suggested that they relate to tightened security for members of the cabinet.

No specific threats against French leaders have been officially reported, although the press has quoted Tehran newspaper articles containing intimations that more attacks of the kind that took place in Beirut might be expected.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Assad May Get Treatment in Geneva

CAIRO (UPI) — The Syrian government is planning to send President Hafez al-Assad to Geneva for "a long period of treatment" following complications resulting from surgery on his leg, a weekly magazine said Wednesday.

The magazine Al Mawsawir, which has close connections with the Egyptian government, said that Mr. Assad "is not well because of complications resulting from a surgery to remove a blood clot from his leg."

Quoting "reliable Arab sources" in Geneva, the magazine said that the Syrian government has bought four villas there in preparation for sending Mr. Assad to Geneva "for a long period of treatment."

### Mitterrand to Arrive in Belgrade Today

BELGRADE (Reuters) — President François Mitterrand of France was scheduled to arrive here Thursday for a three-day visit that Yugoslav officials hope will lead to improved trade and political links. The trip will be the first high-level exchange between France and Yugoslavia since the death of President Tito in May 1980.

Yugoslav officials say that no big differences are likely to emerge in talks on international issues. The Yugoslav media have commented favorably on Mr. Mitterrand's recent assertions that the Nonaligned Movement, of which Yugoslavia is a founding member, had a key role to play as a counterbalance in the East-West conflict. The Middle East and development in the Third World are also expected to be discussed.

However, there could be some differences over trade. Officials in Belgrade have said they will urge the French to do more to reduce the trade deficit with France. Last year, according to French sources, that deficit was about 1 billion francs (\$121 million). It has narrowed this year, with French imports of Yugoslav goods growing by 42 percent in the first 10 months compared to that period of last year.

### 2 East German Pacifists Reported Held

BERLIN (Reuters) — Two East German pacifists have been arrested after meeting a member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, a British group, friends of the two said Wednesday.

Barbel Bollig and Ulrike Poppe were among four members of an independent group called Women for Peace who were detained Monday when their homes were searched and books and papers were seized. The two others, who were not identified, were freed Tuesday without being charged. Women for Peace has at least 100 members and has been active in independent peace conventions and workshops in East Berlin.

Last week, the four met with Barbara Ehrenreich, a New Zealand citizen living in Britain who writes for a Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament publication. She was reportedly detained at the East German border over the weekend, while carrying notes of the meeting, but was released Wednesday after British and New Zealand diplomats questioned Foreign Ministry officials about her whereabouts, diplomatic sources said.

### Israel Rejects Red Cross Prisoner Plea

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel rejected a demand by the International Committee of the Red Cross to free several prisoners who the committee said were left behind in last month's prisoner swap with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Answering a rare public criticism by the Geneva-based organization, Israel's Defense Ministry said Tuesday that it had honored all terms of the Nov. 24 agreement for the exchange of 4,600 prisoners held by Israel for six Israelis held by the PLO.

The Red Cross said that Zaid Abu Ein, sentenced to life for planning a bomb that killed two Israelis, should have been among the 63 prisoners freed from Israeli prisons where they were serving time for terrorist activities, and was demanding his release. The other prisoners were suspected guerrillas rounded up by Israel in southern Lebanon after the Israeli invasion in 1982.

### Black Alleging Racism Gets U.S. Retrial

DALLAS (AP) — Lemel Geter, a black engineer who contends he was falsely convicted of robbing a restaurant, was freed from jail Wednesday after the Dallas County Court of Appeals granted him a new trial and his co-workers posted \$100,000 bond.

Mr. Geter, 26, had served 477 days of a life sentence for the 1982 robbery of a fast-food restaurant 50 miles (80 kilometers) from his job as an electrical engineer at E-Systems in Greenville.

"This is my emancipation, proclamation from the judicial system of Texas," said Mr. Geter, whose attorneys assert that he is a victim of racism. He was convicted on the basis of five witnesses, but two co-workers contend that Mr. Geter was at work on the day of the \$615 robbery.

### India Develops Breeder Reactor Fuel

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told Parliament on Wednesday that Indian scientists had developed fissionable fuel for a fast-breeder test reactor nearing completion near Madras. She also said that the reactor at Kalpakkam would be ready next year.

Mrs. Gandhi said there was now no need to get fuel from France, one of a few countries that have developed fast-breeder fuel. France's minister for industry and research, Laurent Fabius, who is visiting India, said Tuesday that France would send a team to New Delhi to discuss the possibility of extending nuclear cooperation.

India had reportedly been eager to seek French assistance on fuel development if the issue of inspection could be worked out. The U.S.-built Tarapur atomic power station, for which France supplies enriched uranium fuel, and the Rajasthan power plant are inspected by the International Atomic Energy Agency but India has refused to allow inspection of its other nuclear reactors.

### For the Record

China accused Vietnam on Wednesday of continuing to sour relations through rumors, border provocations and seizure of Chinese vessels. (UPI)

A young Protestant police constable has been arrested for killing a Catholic, Tony Dawson, 18, in Belfast early Monday, the police reported Wednesday. The constable was not identified. (AP)

Seven protesters were arrested Wednesday at a U.S. Army base at Murland in southern Germany, where the first Pershing-2 nuclear missiles were scheduled to be activated Thursday. (AP)

Petra Kelly, a Bundestag deputy of the Greens party, said Wednesday she has refused to pay 10 percent of her quarterly income tax payment in a protest against West German arms spending. (AP)

A Boeing 707 jet crashed Wednesday while taking off from Medellín, Colombia. All 10 people aboard the jet, belonging to the Colombian freight line Tamps, were feared dead. (Reuters)

## U.K. Trade Union Federation Rejects Support for Printers

(Continued from Page 1)

Leftist anti-Murray unions also organized furiously, and some of them suggested that Mr. Murray would be removed unless he won the crucial council vote.

He did so Wednesday afternoon, by a vote of 29-21, after a meeting that began with National Graphical Association demonstrators jeering right-wing officials as they entered the meeting room. The printers would be supported, Mr. Murray said later, only if such assistance "does not involve the general council in unlawful action."

Joe Wade, the printers' leader, reacted furiously to the decision. He said his union and all other British trade unions had been "sold down the river" by Mr. Murray. He said that it "was a black day in the long and glorious history of trade unionism," and added, "We are being offered tea and sympathy, and nothing more than that."

Bill Keys, the leftist leader of another printers' union, said that "we should have stood up and rallied around any union that's fighting against oppressive employers and oppressive legislation." He added that he thought the graphical association was now beaten.

Speaking for the right wing, Terry Duffy of the engineering workers, said that Trades Union Con-

gress support for an illegal strike could have crippled it. Fines like those of about \$1 million already levied against the graphical association, he argued, could have been levied against the organization if it had offered its backing to the strike.

Officials of the printers' union said privately Wednesday night that they had little chance of winning their dispute with Mr. Shah without the full support of the Trades Union Congress.

The union's leaders will meet Thursday to decide what to do, but they have little room for maneuver; their funds have been seized by the courts, they have been forbidden to resume mass picketing at Mr. Shah's plant in Warrington and they have been forbidden to stage their strike against the Fleet Street newspapers.

Mr. Murray and his supporters proposed that the dispute between the printers and Mr. Shah be submitted to a special impartial committee of inquiry under the auspices of the Arbitration and Conciliation Service.

But Mr. Shah said he would take no part in any inquiry unless the committee pledged in advance to uphold "the right of free men and women to choose whether they want to join a trade union or not."

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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## Salvador Vote Over Land

(Continued from Page 1)

would benefit from a future reform. The debate over land reform has delayed approval of the constitution and has been marked by a spate of murders by rightist death squads that appeared designed to intimidate supporters of land reform.

### Leftists Claim a Victory

A leftist guerrilla radio said Wednesday a rebel attack on a strategic volcano in northeastern Morazan province killed 60 government soldiers and wounded 75 others, United Press International reported from San Salvador.

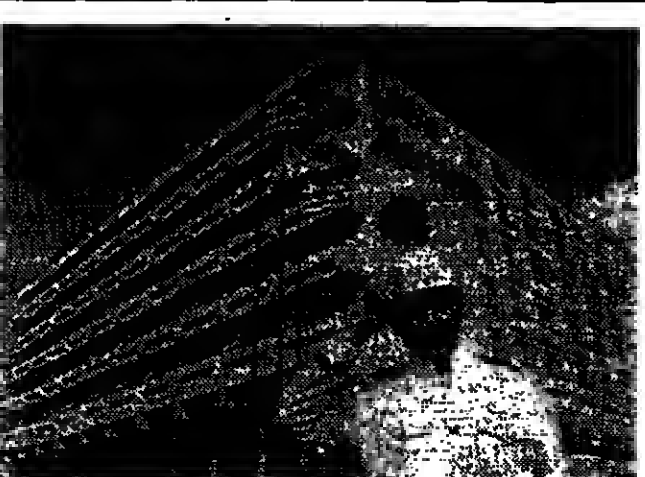
Army officers confirmed that there had been a guerrilla assault with mortars and automatic rifles late Tuesday on Cerro Cacahuatque, a 4,900-foot (1,500-meter) volcano 69 miles (110 kilometers) northeast of San Salvador. They said an undetermined number of soldiers had been killed or wounded.

If the casualty figures by Radio Venceremos are confirmed, they would be heaviest losses inflicted on the army since October.

### Mobutu Visiting Portugal

United Press International

LISBON — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire arrived Wednesday for a four-day state visit aimed at improving trade and cultural ties and encouraging Portuguese to settle in Zaire.



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## Harmony Replaces Discord at NATO

With Nuclear Deployment, U.S., Europe Share Disputes

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — Unusual sounds of harmony are coming these days from this permanent Atlantic alliance sounding board where American and European dissonance often prevails. The question is how long the situation will last.

If the meetings here last week of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's defense and foreign ministers produced a collective tone, it was the sound of *dissonance* edging. The Pershing-2 and cruise missiles have started to go in on schedule and, despite the public protests and the Soviet threats, the governments involved and their countries' social fabric remain very much intact.

With the shelving of recent disputes over gas pipelines and trade policy toward the Soviet Union, the sense of in-house irritation here has palpably diminished. The European allies have noted the continuing economic recovery in the United States and the Reagan administration's continuing commitment to strong defense spending.

While President Ronald Reagan's rhetoric and policies make the Europeans nervous, the United States, for the moment anyway, does not seem like such a cumbersome friend — especially after last week's failure of the European Community summit meeting in Athens.

Perhaps from weariness, perhaps because it feels the situation is beyond remedy for the time being, the United States has also chosen to stop twisting the Europeans on defense. The communiqués from the

### NEWS ANALYSIS

ministerial meetings have dropped the references of the past five years to the NATO members' pledge to achieve 3 percent real growth each year in defense spending.

The Americans seem to understand that the Europeans cannot achieve it for the Pentagon, this situation has the advantage at least of pointing out to the allies who is really investing to protect Western Europe.

But the Pershing and cruise missile deployment schedule stretches out over five years, and once the governments' relief over actually getting it started wears off, the old European-American discord may be apparent again.

For the moment, the Soviet Union seems to have done alliance unity a service by demanding, as a precondition for resuming discussion of medium-range weapons, that the missiles be removed, a stance that would achieve all the Soviet goals in advance of "negotiating."

This Soviet position, which has been accompanied by a refusal to

set a date for resumption of parallel talks on strategic arms, seems far too unskillful to last long in the view of defense officials here. In any case, it is not expected to last beyond the European conference on confidence-building and disarmament that is to start in Stockholm in mid-January with the probable participation of Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

If West German suggestions are correct, then there probably will be a new version of the previous Soviet proposals on medium-range nuclear forces.

Quietly, some American officials have been asking Europeans how long they felt the United States had before it would come under European pressure for a concession that would reopen the medium-range missile talks that the Soviets broke off. The answer, according to one of them, was, not too long.

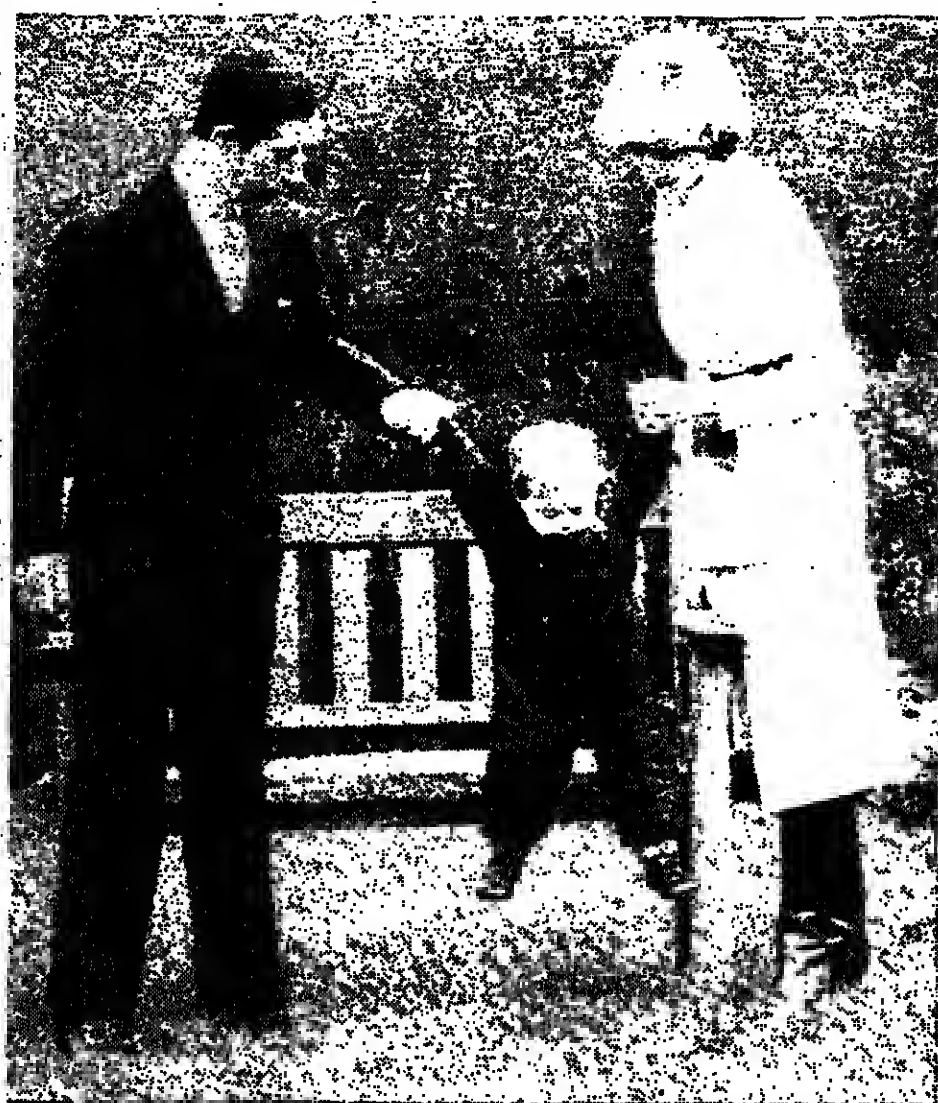
The West Germans, while not talking about a new U.S. offer on medium-range weapons, are interested in keeping the alliance looking as forthcoming as possible, and are suggesting that, provided Moscow does not walk out of them too, there is room for a Western initiative at the East-West talks in Vienna on reducing NATO and Warsaw Pact troop strengths in Central Europe.

West Germany's interest is all the stronger because the debate at home, fueled by the Social Democratic Party's historic departure from a bipartisan security policy, has gone beyond missile deployment to the future of West German involvement in NATO.

The issue, which has a strong echo in the British Labor Party, relates to the European-American relationship in the alliance, and carries the potential for deep division. Members of the West German Social Democratic Party not only question nuclear deterrence, they also insist that proposals to lessen NATO's reliance on nuclear weapons by improving its conventional capabilities are actually offensive strategies that represent a perversion of the alliance's defensive character.

But with the political debacle of the EC summit very much in the minds of the European leaders who talked defense policy with the Americans in Brussels, the tone at the Atlantic Council was clearly different for a change.

Joseph Luns, the retiring NATO secretary-general, seemed to catch the official mood well. "I've never heard any European government say it could increase its defense effort by such a magnitude that it could think of doing without the Americans," he commented.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS — Prince William received a helping hand on Wednesday from Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales, at Kensington Palace in London.

## Masahiro Yasuoka, Japanese Statesman, Dies

United Press International

TOKYO — Masahiro Yasuoka, 85, author of Emperor Hirohito's surrender declaration in 1945 and adviser to conservative politicians for four decades, died Tuesday in Osaka.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone described Mr. Yasuoka as, "A man with a rare foresight and wealth of knowledge. He has taught me a lot."

Shortly before the U.S.-Japan summit conference in January, Mr. Nakasone met with Mr. Yasuoka to seek his advice on how to deal with President Ronald Reagan.

"Go as you are," Mr. Yasuoka reportedly told Mr. Nakasone, as he has advised Japan's prime ministers for over four decades. An advocate of Japanese nationalism, Mr. Yasuoka has been revered by the nation's political lead-

ers as their teacher since before World War II.

Among his admirers were the late Nationalist Chinese president, Chiang Kai-shek, and the rightist writer, Yukio Mishima, who committed suicide in 1972.

Mr. Yasuoka drafted the emperor's historic speech in 1945, which urged the Japanese people to "bear the unbearable" in accepting an unconditional surrender to the Al-

lies. Thousands of Japanese chose to commit suicide rather than face this disgrace.

Mr. Yasuoka escaped indictment by the Allied war tribunals because as a scholar he held only an advisory post in the government.

But General Douglas MacArthur, the supreme commander of the Allied forces in Japan, barred Mr. Yasuoka from taking public office until 1949.

## Link Drinking Age to Road Funding, U.S. Panel Suggests

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving has recommended that Congress deny federal highway funds to states that fail to set the minimum drinking age at 21.

President Ronald Reagan's chief

spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said the president endorsed a uniform drinking age of 21 but added that Mr. Reagan would not approve of withholding federal highway funds to achieve the purpose. Mr. Reagan received the commission's report at the White House on Tuesday.

## European Parliament Urged to Freeze Rebates For Bonn and London

Reuters

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament's budget committee Wednesday recommended the freezing of British and West German budget rebates when the assembly votes Thursday on the 1984 budget for the European Community.

The committee urged a freeze on the 1.2 billion European currency units (\$1 billion) in rebates until at least the end of March to put pressure on member governments to agree to basic changes of community finances, which eluded them at last week's summit conference in Athens.

A British government spokesman said the move was blatantly discriminatory, and British Conservative and Labor Party parliamentarians said they would try to reject the whole budget if the assembly went ahead in blocking the rebates.

"The committee's decision is a grave mistake which will cause a great deal of difficulty for the U.K. and the Parliament," said a British Conservative member, James Scott-Hopkins.

Community diplomats said freezing the rebates was the only option left to Parliament to show its anger at the failure of governments to overhaul a budget of 25 billion European currency units for 1984, which is already far short of next year's needs.

The alternative, to reject the budget totally, would have deepened the community's already serious financial crisis, most members believed. It could also be politically counterproductive ahead of June's elections for the European Parliament.

A spokesman for the budget committee, Christiane Scrivener of France, rejected the British criticism of the rebate freeze, saying it was the Council of Ministers that had discriminated against the Parliament by tossing out the assembly's original budget demands.

The budget committee decided its strategy after the collapse of conciliation talks between leaders

of the Parliament and national treasury ministers.

If Parliament votes to freeze the two rebates — 990 million European currency units for Britain and 210 million for West Germany — the community's executive commission will face the problem of whether to withhold all the cash due to London and Bonn.

This is because of a dispute over classification of the rebates. Parliament insists it has control of them. The Council of Ministers makes the same claim over all the rebates except for a part earmarked for energy projects.

The dispute opens up the possibility of a constitutional confrontation between the three institutions of the community and could lead to a court challenge by Britain, diplomats said.

The committee's suggested minimum period for freezing the rebates is significant because Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has said Britain expects to receive its money by the end of March.

British officials said the refund money had already been written into Britain's 1985 budget that comes into force in April.

March is also when government leaders of the community are due to hold their next meeting, with pressures mounting from community farmers for agreement on annual price rises for the new marketing year.

The budget committee also decided Wednesday to restore 145 million European currency units in spending items previously cut by the Council of Ministers. The council's final offer Tuesday night was to reinstate 40 million European currency units of this amount.

The committee, overruling objections by national governments, also proposed a longer-term budget undertaking in which 600 million European currency units would be spent on industrial development projects. But it added a clause that actual expenditure should await an increase in the community's own financial resources, impossible before accord on overall reform.

An increase in financial resources is being blocked by Britain in the absence of new measures to control community farm spending and to readjust budgetary contributions of member states.

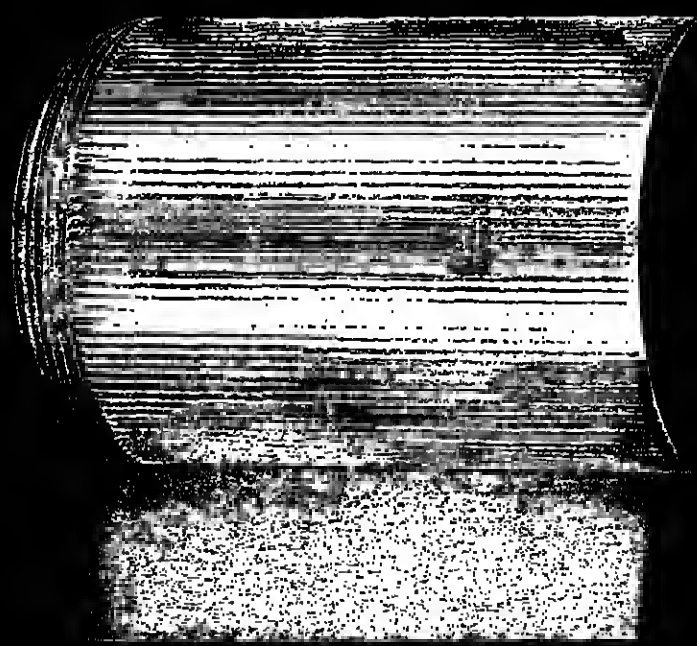
Barbara Castle, a British Labor Party member, said Wednesday Britain should withhold three-quarters of its monthly budget contributions to force the pace of community financial reform.



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**PHILIPS**



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Beirut and the Balkans

The truck-bombers of Kuwait, like those of Beirut, are suicidal fanatics, hard to block with normal defenses and hard to punish with conventional military power. President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz are right to warn that they will retaliate, and also wise not to act on mere suspicion. Sooner or later they will come upon evidence showing whether these terrorists are free-lance lunatics or agents of some country like Iran. Meanwhile, however, the more conventional violence in the Middle East still needs to be contained, and America's military involvement needs to be reduced.

Like the Balkans before World War I, the region is rife with incendiary parochial conflicts. Consider a few possibilities:

Although no rational calculation would ever lead America to intervene in the mad war between Iran and Iraq, that is the risk incurred when the marines in Beirut are exposed to suicide squads that may emanate from Iran.

Although Syria's eight-year occupation of Lebanon was never before seen to justify an American military intervention, that is precisely the risk incurred now that American planes are forcibly asserting the right to reconnoiter Syrian emplacements and American ships are shelling them when they resist.

Although no American interest can justify a

military involvement in Lebanon's civil war, that is precisely the risk of using American troops as the tokens of diplomatic brokerage.

President Reagan says America's military forces "are back on their feet and standing tall." But not the marines in Beirut. They are hunkering down, worrying largely about their own defenses and, with every casualty they are forced to take, digging America in deeper.

The hatreds of centuries in the Middle East are not going to be tamed by military power. And no U.S. interest requires a terror-defying stand in Beirut. Indeed, President Reagan's emissaries have been beseeching America's Lebanese Christian allies to concede more political power to Lebanese Muslims allied with Syria. If that kind of deal is impossible, or unacceptable to Syria, nothing the marines can do will alter the balance of forces.

Perhaps the threat of American and Israeli air power can help to persuade Syria to settle for the Lebanese "half loaf" that Secretary Shultz thus holds out. Such an offshore involvement is the only meaningful support the United States can give the diplomacy in Beirut. The sooner the marines withdraw, the smaller the risks of that support. The smaller the risks, the more time it may buy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

The latest explosions in Kuwait bring home in a sickening way the dimensions of the new terror in the Middle East. The perpetrators are identified as Islamic fundamentalists with a connection — Iran denies it — to Ayatollah Khomeini. Their reach is now evident in peaceful places remote from war-torn Lebanon. The targets are civilian installations that represent not just foreign governments but also the local moderate or conservative establishment. The aim appears to extend beyond changing the political order to realizing the religious vision that the terrorists profess.

In a region inured to violence, what is distinctive about the sequence that began with the bombing of the American Embassy in Beirut last April is the terrorists' readiness to die. There is at least a theoretical chance — or so most of us calculate — to stop a killer who wishes to survive his crime. Against a suicide, defense becomes substantially more difficult. The idea that a prospective martyr is stalking his prey is itself disorienting, giving rise to the notion that the conspirator is not only savage and unfathomable but culturally unknown.

Is it so? Certainly we of the West have come only slowly toward an understanding of the Islamic currents that first burst upon the popular Western consciousness during the fall of

the shah. The awesome sacrifices that Iran has borne in repelling Iraq's invasion and in carrying the battle to Iraq constitute another chapter. The civil war in Lebanon has furthered our collective education in the demands that politically and spiritually aggrieved peoples can make on the powers that be, and in the losses they can help visit upon the common society.

To the Kuwait attacks the immediate response must be to take stock of security precautions and to try to calm the shaken and shaky states of the Gulf. After that comes the possibility of some sort of crackdown or reprisal, if it can be established who did it and who is ready and fit to respond. It is easier to retaliate against culprits located in Lebanon, much of which is a free-fire zone, than against culprits in Kuwait or Iran.

There is no doubt a sense in which these terrorist attacks reflect not so much a failure of the West's planning and intelligence as a failure of its insight and empathy. The troubling question is whether corrections of Western insight would be matched on the Islamic side. On the answer depends much of whether the explosions are passing disturbances or harbingers of a wave that will continue pounding the Western presence in the Middle East.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Reagan and the Poor

"Are you better off now than you were four years ago?" That was Ronald Reagan's powerful question in the 1980 campaign. With the 1984 campaign under way, the question is appropriate again, notably from the perspective of the people who most need to be better off. New data, offered by the economists Frank Levy and Richard Michel of the Urban Institute, must trouble those who contend that Mr. Reagan's policies are effective or fair.

Conservatives note that the government's poverty and income figures can yield a misleading picture because they do not count noncash income such as food stamps. The poor, they say, are better off than the figures indicate. But Mr. Levy and Mr. Michel would say that many poor people are much worse off. They base their work on average disposable family income. In 1984, they estimate, the level of this income will be approximately 3.5 percent more than in 1980, but 2 percent less than the previous peak in 1979. By Mr. Reagan's own rhetorical test, his administration thus might rate a C-minus. All it has managed to do is to get most Americans back in the vicinity of the starting gate — on the average.

Mr. Levy and Mr. Michel argue that when it comes to the size of the nation's whole economic pie, President Reagan has been largely a prisoner of economic forces beyond his control. Where the administration has had some influence, though, is in how the pie was sliced.

For the wealthiest 20 percent of families, tax cuts offset higher payroll and state and local taxes. This affluent one-fifth has just about held its own compared with 1979. But the people in the poorest fifth of the population, meanwhile, have been hit by a triple whammy:

- Higher federal payroll taxes and state taxes, plus "bracket creep," have raised their average tax burden by 23 percent.
- State governments, pressed by recession and federal aid cuts, have lowered average cash welfare benefits by 17 percent.
- Average food stamp benefits have been diminished by 14 percent.

All told, the disposable income of the poorest fifth of the American population has dropped almost 10 percent in four years.

"I think some people are going to soup kitchens voluntarily . . . I think we have a system in this country that virtually everyone is taken care of." That statement about hunger in America, by Edwin Meese, the presidential counselor, may or may not have been misinterpreted. What the new data on disposable income make clear, however, is that Reaganomics has hurt many poor people, and badly. The very poorest Americans are still taken care of, but the working poor, the people near the poverty line who have been denied federal aid and taxed more heavily, have been devastated by the administration's policies.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Opinion

### 1984: Toward World Peace?

What is impressive as we enter 1984 is that we have had not another world war, but 40 years of peace. What if we maintain this situation for the next 50 or 100 years? If we reach the year 2084 without a major nuclear war, it will probably be possible to say that the system of the nuclear superpowers was not, as many believed, a historical catastrophe but the first

real global novelty in the direction of peace. If humanity is not obliterated in 100 years, this will have been the beginning of world peace. The annihilation of humanity is possible now. If this is not the beginning of the end, then it is the beginning of genuine peace.

— Jean-Louis Servan-Schreiber, publisher of the French business weekly L'Expansion, writing in World Press Review (New York).

### FROM OUR DEC. 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1908: Dutch Spark Venezuelan Row**  
CARACAS — When the news of the capture of the Venezuelan coast guard ship *Alevis* by the Dutch cruiser *Gelderland* became known here, a crowd assembled on the Plaza de Bolívar in support of the Government. A counter-demonstration by the opposition crowd, including many students, before the office of "El Constitucional," the paper of President Castro, resulted in a pitched battle with the staff of the newspaper. Shots were exchanged. Several persons were wounded and one has since died. Dr. Paul, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a Note to the diplomatic body, protesting vigorously against repeated violations of territorial rights in Venezuela by Dutch warships cruising in Venezuelan waters.

**1933: New York Fears Bad Liquor**  
NEW YORK — Charges that New York is being flooded with bad whiskey which bootleggers and unscrupulous dealers are trying to unload by taking advantage of ignorance and the temporary shortage of good stocks have led to the threat that all suspected liquor may be confiscated and poured into the sewers. Health Commissioner Shirley W. Wynne has issued a warning to the public against buying liquor labeled "whiskey compound," which might contain industrial alcohol. Using the health board's police power, under the sanitary code, the commissioner said he was prepared to "dump injurious liquor into the sewers, just as is now done with milk which does not meet the standards imposed by the health board."

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## Reagan on Lebanon: A Casual Promise?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In his latest weekly radio broadcast, President Reagan said last Saturday that "once internal stability is established [in Lebanon] and withdrawal of all foreign forces is assured, the marines will leave."

That is quite a statement. Lebanon has not had "internal stability" for years, and there is no telling when such a miracle might be achieved, or when the withdrawal of all "foreign forces" will be "assured." The statement suggests an unqualified promise that no American president has the power to redeem.

Congress has approved keeping the marines in Lebanon for only 18 months, and wishes it hadn't. There is mounting congressional and public opinion to get them out long before that. On the same day that Mr. Reagan made his broadcast, former President Gerald Ford said in an interview that the marines should be brought home unless the divided Lebanese factions, meeting in Geneva, agreed to establish a viable government within a "reasonable time."

But of course it is easier to be an ex-president than a president. Mr. Reagan cannot just tell the warring Lebanese factions to get together, and the Syrians and the Israelis to get out or he will get out. For he is in a jam, and that would be an invitation to Syria to remain. And if Syria remains, so will the Israelis, which would be a formula for the partition of Lebanon.

There have to be other options besides running or staying indefinitely. If President Reagan asks Congress to help him save face at the expense of more marine lives, he is likely to lose face, and a lot of votes in the 1984 election.

The puzzle is how President Reagan gets himself into such a pickle. One explanation, according to one of his closest associates, is that he is fascinated by his Saturday radio broadcasts.

These are not, like his major speeches, staff productions carefully written and submitted for policy review. He begins writing them himself on the Tuesday before they are given, and seems to regard them as his personal message to the people, like Roosevelt's fireside chats — or maybe, more accurately, like his old free-enterprise sermons for General Electric. They worry some members of his staff and cabinet, who admire his gift for reading major statements of policy as if he had just thought them up. But they are alarmed when he does just think them up.

There is another possible explanation of these unintended problems. Mr. Reagan apparently has a theory that, since there are now so many foreign and domestic decisions to be made and

so few hours of the day in which to make them, he must rely primarily on his White House staff, his cabinet and the permanent civil servants.

But, for understandable reasons, it irritates him to read in the papers that he is being managed, for on many major issues this is not true. Still, a good deal of the time it is true. And to try to prove that it is not, every once in a while he rejects all their advice and does what he damn well pleases, just to remind them who's in charge.

The only problem is that in his amiable and thoughtless way he occasionally forgets who he is. He is no longer speaking for General Electric or even for himself, but for the nation.

When he condemns the Soviet Union as an "evil empire," or when he suggests that the marines will stay in Lebanon until the Lebanese, the Syrians and the Israelis shape up, he never seems to consider the consequences.

Such is the influence and authority of the United States, particularly in sensitive and dangerous times like these, that every statement by the president is analyzed, every sentence parsed on the assumption that they represent consid-

ered U.S. policy — which often is not the case.

If Ed Meese, the White House counselor, suggests in an unguarded moment that there are no hungry children and that Americans go to soup kitchens because it's easier and cheaper, nothing is lost but votes and confidence in Mr. Reagan's counselors. But if the president talks off the cuff about sticking it out in Lebanon, the State Department officials follow his line. When the Deputy Secretary of State, Kenneth Dam, was asked on television Sunday whether most of the president's aides were convinced that he should pull out the marines, at least by next June, the acting secretary of state replied: "No, not at all. Of course, we'd like the marines out in June . . . but the president yesterday, seems to me, laid all such speculation to rest."

The president can argue for staying in Lebanon until there is "stability" and until all foreign troops are withdrawn. He can tell it to the marines, who will obey, but he won't tell it to Congress or the American people after Christmas, for even he cannot believe he can get "internal stability" and the "assured" withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon, even if he were elected for another four years.

The New York Times



## 1984: Joe McCarthy May Upstage George Orwell

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON — The capital of the United States is in a curious mood. The Smithsonian Institution has just completed an extensive symposium on the resonance of George Orwell, which it called "The Road After 1984: High Technology and Human Freedom."

That pointed out a coincidence. President Reagan's directive requiring government employees with access to classified information to submit for review anything they want to say about it for the rest of their lives was numbered National Security Decision Directive 84.

But this was only one of the series of new rules tightening access to knowledge about things that the administration prefers not to communicate. The press complains, but of course it is not just the press that is losing access. It is the public.

And broad segments of the public

endorse extension of gag rules. Some readers write bitter attacks on any critical analysis of official policies. They suggest that it is disloyal to examine the evidence, instead of taking The Great Communicator and his team at their word, however contradictory the words may be at times.

It is no coincidence that Time has just had a cover story about charges against the press. They have become a troubling undertone of the political debate. Time quoted David Gergen, the White House communications director until he quit over the issue, as saying, "Unfortunately, kicking the press is a sure-fire applause line with almost any audience."

The word that came up again and again was "afraid." Politicians and their staffs used the word, as did editors.

Afraid of what? There are no thought police in the United States, as there are in many countries. Nobody is going to jail for criticizing or for asking questions. People do get called nasty names, but that is part of free expression and it shouldn't hurt.

It was startling to hear Dick McCull, who works with Senator Robert Byrd, say that he could not find out about reports circulating in Capitol Hill that a private network has been established to support undercover operations in Central America. The point would be to circumvent congressional oversight.

A number of people know about a shadowy Pentagon organization called Intelligence Support Activity. It was formed under President Carter to deal with the Iranian hostage crisis, but it has spread to all kinds of

operations around the world. Who gives it orders and gets its reports? What is the chain of command? Who is responsible? These are not sensitive questions about the organization's secret doings, but possibly embarrassing ones about its accountability.

Neither Mr. McCull nor others with the official right to ask can get many answers. "We only found out about its existence from the press," he said absently.

Is it new organization connected or coordinated with the Central Intelligence Agency? "The CIA has closed down on information for Democrats," he replied.

Then why doesn't a Senate or House committee look into it? The oversight committees were established to make sure that some elected officials could know what was being done in the name of the United States without improper disclosure.

Privately, politicians say they are afraid to push such inquiries. "There isn't the climate for it," said one. "It could boomerang, make you seem a troublemaker." If the press probed more energetically, it was suggested, then members of Congress could use their prerogatives with less concern about provoking hostile reaction.

Some reporters do, but without much help. Their seniors talk about Mr. Reagan's "genius" in presenting issues to his administration's advantage, and about the risk of looking like an unremitting adversary.

Former Senator William Fulbright, involuntarily retired by his constituents at least partly because he did not hesitate to challenge policies deemed to failure, cited Mr. Reagan's "focus of evil" speech as an example of the kind facing present officials. "How can they argue back? How can anyone stand up and say the Soviet Union is not evil?"

The atmosphere is strange. Academicians at the Smithsonian mumbled about Orwell and the controls that high tech can provide to central authorities. But the problem has nothing to do with technology, and little to do with serious control.

A grace of presentation, a "nice guy" image, the ruffles and flourishes of patriotic discourse seem to be achieving what the late Senator Joe McCarthy, with his scowls and sneers, failed in the end to manage. Washington is intimidated and it doesn't even dare to say so out loud. Is it really that easy to scare Americans, and with a smile?

The New York Times



Drawing by Maudlin.

## Beware of Little Brother

By William G. Andrews

PARIS — George Orwell is alive and well — in Kingman, Arizona. But he is upside down. The report (IHT, Dec. 6) that the government offices of Mohave County had been hounded is a reminder of the great unlearned lesson of Watergate: that Orwell got things backwards.

The central message of Orwell's grim prophecy in his novel "1984" was that modern electronic technology and techniques of mass psychology were leading to ever more efficient and oppressive totalitarian government. Closed circuit television and electronic listening devices would enable Big Brother to keep ordinary citizens under constant surveillance. Broadcasts would issue a steady stream of commands concerning every aspect of their lives. Scientific understanding of psychology and language would enable dictators to manipulate the people.

As a vivid speculation on the nature and effect of governmental oppression carried to the extreme, "1984" remains a classic, but as prophecy it failed lamentably. Amnon Rubinstein has pointed out (IHT, Dec. 7) that Western countries have more freedom and privacy than do societies without modern technology. Orwell was so conditioned by the perception of Stalinism that he overlooked the ability of the people to turn the tables on their rulers.

Orwell, who died in 1950, could not learn from Watergate. We lack that excuse. A president of the United States was brought down by electronic recordings. Those Oval Office tapes suggest possibilities for the democratic control of government.

The Nixon tapes were self-imposed and secret. The recent transmissions in Arizona were clandestine and, apparently, had criminal purposes. But electronic surveillance could just as well be required by law for all government officials all the time, and made accessible to all citizens.

Governmental and political offices could be equipped with television cameras and microphones. Officials could be required to wear throat microphones. Citizens could tune in on Big Brother to discover what mischief he was engaged in.

No official, from president to dog catcher, would be exempt. Submission to such surveillance would be a condition of eligibility for office. To paraphrase a motto that Harry Truman had hanging in the Oval Office while Orwell was writing "1984," if they didn't like the heat they could get out of the kitchen.

Technology could do more than oppress the oppressors. It could provide the means for mass democracy. Present-day democracy now is government by elected representatives and by officials appointed by those

representatives. The people do not rule directly, but the occasional referendum or town meeting.

Beyond that, the Little Brothers might engage in Orwellian manipulation of their own. Using recent or impending discoveries about brain waves, means might be devised to control the behavior of officials, who would be required to wear electronic brain wave manipulators.

A citizen, upon discovering through electronic surveillance that a public official was engaged in some unwelcome action — ticketing a parked car, for instance — could transmit a countervailing brain wave to change the official's behavior.

On a matter of general interest — sending marines to Nicaragua, for example — a citizen could alert the entire electorate, again by Orwellian technology, and call for a referendum to decide the issue. Concerned citizens might transmit positive or negative brain wave impulses, and the president's reasoning would be influenced by the net effect.

Little Brother's triumph would be complete. Big Brother would have been stood on his head. Of course, the victor might then discover the servitudes of power. Tyrannizing effectively might be seen to impose costs disproportionate to the benefits.

Would the opportunity to eavesdrop in the Oval Office be worth the price? Would the good people of Mohave County run its government so much better than their present hired hands that their time and effort would be worth their trouble?

Even upside down, Orwell's prophecy is not cheering. Tyranny by absorption may be no less oppressive than tyranny by constraint.

International Herald Tribune

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Boom or Bust in 1984?

The opinion column "1984: Year of a Great American Boom?" by David B. Bosnian Jr. (IHT, Dec. 7) is refuted by the report "IMF Chief Says Countries' Deficits Are Undermining World Economy," published in the same issue. Jacques de Larosière, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, told the American Enterprise Institute that the enormous deficits of the seven largest industrial powers threaten to undermine global recovery.

Over the long term there have always been cycles of boom and bust, but also of inflation. Since World War II the cycles have typically been of about four years. The scale of each boom and of each bust has been determined by the fundamental economics of the time, but the cycles have continued in spite of this.

Inflation in the relatively stable United States has been about tenfold every five decades. For instance, from 1880 to 1930 it was about that, and again from 1930 to 1980.

It may be anticipated, then, that 1984 will be a boom year, but, given adverse economic fundamentals, probably not a "great boom." Some of the basically bad economic fundamentals are the deficits cited by Mr.

de Larosière; large trade deficits, especially in the United States; unemployment and cessation of benefits for many of the unemployed. The next bust, probably a year or a year and a half away, may be very severe, like that of the 1930s, unless these problems are quickly corrected.

D. CORNELIUS HALL  
Dun Laoghaire, Ireland

### When Armenians Talk

It was with indignation that I read Henry Tanner's article (IHT, Nov. 34) on French Armenians. My resentment has nothing to do with the description of the sincere Armenian points of view, but with the fact that the advocate of terrorists who openly declare in your columns that they have Turkish officials for targets and who shamelessly lay claim to a territory in which they had been a minority.

ERDAL KARAKOY  
Paris

### A New German Party

Tucked away today in the "For the Record" section (IHT, Nov. 28) is the most inspiring news I have read for a long time. It concerns the creation, by two parliamentarians, of the German Republican Party. Combining the an-

swers to many of the country's most pressing problems, the Republicans program represents pure reason, untarnished by the guilt and the wish to please other nations that have so affected postwar German politics.

By backing environmental protection they show that this essential question need not be the monopoly of leftists and peacebushers. By their advocacy of plebiscites they demonstrate their awareness of the desperate need in the Federal Republic for a party that responds to the demands of the majority. It is high time for such an alternative. West Germans have far too long borne the policies imposed on them by administrations in the thrall of foreign powers.

JACK NORSTROM  
Gstaad, Switzerland

### The UN and the PLO

The Palestine Liberation Organization was reported (IHT, Dec. 7) to have claimed responsibility for the bombing of a Jerusalem bus full of civilians, of which a most were children. Now the United Nations secretary-general accepts that Yasser Arafat, the head of the PLO, and his troops should escape from Tripoli on ships flying the United Nations flag. Notwithstanding the justice or other-

## Freedom Is Sprouting Bulwarks

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — At a White House ceremony proclaiming Human Rights Day last Saturday, President Reagan observed that people in free nations sometimes "forget the richness of our precious possession" because it is, in a sense, invisible. "There are no walls, no troops or guns to prevent us from traveling" and "no guards at our churches."

It was a nice thought. But for someone who has just returned from a trip to the Middle East and plowed through back copies of American newspapers, the president's words rang another bell. To the extent that American institutions, institutions, leaders and government representatives are the physical expression of American freedom, more and more they do come accompanied by walls, troops, guns and guards.

A new Fortress America — having nothing to do with the old formula for disengagement from an active role in the world, and only indirectly to do with foreign policy — is transforming the official American presence, at home as well as abroad.

The American ambassador to Jordan cannot stroll to lunch at a restaurant a block and a half from his embassy without an escort of half a dozen security men. Workers at the entrance to the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem have been installing stronger security barriers.

The American ambassador to Lebanon should be under heavy guard in his temporary offices in the British Embassy. The U.S. Embassy having been car-bombed back in April. Now a long stretch of the popular shore road, on which the British Embassy fronts, has been completely sealed off by U.S. Marine tanks, rolls of barbed wire and huge concrete blocks.

Such is the Middle East's uniquely hate-filled cocktail of conflict.

Then you return to Washington and discover that there are ground-to-air missiles deployed to defend the White House. You read of a bomb explosion in the Capitol and hear serious discussion of whether it is safe for the president to deliver his State of the Union message before a joint session of Congress. You read about the president's recent trip to Indianapolis where, according to one account, "every intersection along a 10-mile route from the airport to downtown was blocked with dump trucks, and the convention center, where he spoke, was surrounded by buses and more dump trucks."

Comparable security barriers are in place at the White House. There is even talk of erecting a security fence around Capitol Hill. You begin to wonder where all this will end.

There are good reasons to wonder. One is the increasingly high technology of terrorism. "You are always behind the terrorists," says one authority. The U.S. compound in Beirut is a case in point. Marines were ready for the kind of light vehicle that terror-bombed the U.S. Embassy, but not for the heavy truck that demolished the compound. Now, with high eastern barriers and an obstacle course of concrete blocks, the marines are ready for heavy trucks.

"But what about ultra-light?" an American diplomat asked, referring to aircraft that cost just \$3,000 and can operate at night, 25 feet above ground, beneath radar detection but over dump trucks and earthworks. The last terrorist act is always the easiest to defend against. The potential runs the gamut from kidnapping of officials to chemical warfare and to "suicide" nuclear weapons.

When President Reagan recently revealed intelligence reports to the effect that as many as 1,000 terrorists, mostly Iranian, had been trained in Lebanon for suicide missions, he was apparently thinking in terms of missions to Lebanon. But no security official of any nation caught up in the Middle East's conflicts can count on that. The Islamic fundamentalist rulers of Iran have pointed to the United States as the Great Satan, but the hate-list includes anybody showing sympathy for the Iraqis.

The innate irrationality of terrorism does not lend itself to diplomatic or sweet reason. The antidotes are intensified intelligence; pinpoint reprisals; good-faith efforts to do with some of the reasonable grievances that find their expression in unreasonable, extremist acts; steadfast refusal to give the impression that terrorism pays — and the sort of security precautions that inevitably make freedom less invisible.

The Washington Post

### A Restaurateur Retorts

Regarding the restaurant review "The Right Pluff" (IHT, Nov. 4): Patricia Wells has found my cuisine tasteless — "bland, bland, bland." But bland is not the word for Mrs. Wells's style; in my taste, she lays on too much sour cream.

That is her right. Allow me, however, to express my surprise when I read that she tried "20 different dishes." All bad, for sure! How many times has Mrs. Wells visited this restaurant? Should she attribute this obstinacy to her professional consciousness?

I am too well known by American gastronomes — and I have too many friends in the press — to let review pass without comment. Nevertheless, please tell Mrs. Wells that



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## SCIENCE

## Was Major Galileo 'Discovery' Stolen?

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Long-simmering criticism of Galileo as a scientist has begun to boil with allegations that he pilfered one of his major discoveries. The new charges of Galileo's sins against science come at a time when the Roman Catholic Church appears on the verge of posthumous reconciliation with him for alleged sins against the church.

Galileo's crowning glory, as set forth in traditional histories, was that he was the first person to turn the newly invented telescope on the heavens to prove that the planets revolve around the sun. That proof so challenged conventional wisdom that when Galileo was an old man the church forced him to recant under threat of torture.

But now, while a papal committee is considering clearing Galileo's name, he has been charged by Richard S. Westfall, a historian of science, of stealing this sensational proof from a student and using it without acknowledgment to seek favor with the grand duke of Tuscany.

Dr. Westfall joins other scholars who believe the image of Galileo as the father of experimental science should be tempered. A true portrait of his genius, they believe, should include attributes of an opportunist who used rhetoric and propaganda to woo friends, rebut rivals and win adherents.

Taking offense at this vein of scholarly muckraking, however, are historians who say a giant has been defamed and that the real villains are the faultfinders.

"Galileo is a rich historical figure who can be used to try to buttress a variety of views," said Thomas B. Settle, a historian at the Polytechnic Institute of New York who, along with several colleagues, has painstakingly repeated Galilean experiments to prove they were the result of work rather than idle boast.

The tug of war over Galileo may ultimately tell more about the process of scholarship than about the man, according to one observer. "Everything Galileo ever did has been challenged," said Stillman Drake, a University of Toronto historian and a biographer of Galileo. "But ultimately it stands up."

Dr. Westfall, a member of the Indiana University faculty, charged at a recent meeting of the History of Science Society that Galileo used the telescope not to settle the riddle of planetary motions but to make astronomical observations that would please the Medici fam-

ily, who ruled his native Tuscany. Born in 1564, Galileo by the turn of the century was a poor professor at the University of Padua who needed money to pay off his dead father's debts and to pursue his experiments. To supplement his meager salary, he rented rooms to students and sold scientific instruments.

But Galileo soon found a way to woo patrons, according to Dr. Westfall. In the summer of 1609, he started to search the sky with a 30-power telescope he had built, the best anyone in the world had been able to make. His chief discovery was of the four moons around Jupiter, which he named after four Medici brothers. He dedicated his March 1610 book announcing the discovery to Cosimo de' Medici, who had become the grand duke. Galileo also gave Cosimo the telescope and instructed him in its use.

The payoff, according to Dr. Westfall, came in September 1610, when Galileo was taken into the state's service as court philosopher and mathematician.

In December 1610, Benedetto Castelli, a former student, wrote Galileo to suggest that observations of the planet Venus might settle a long-running controversy about the structure of the universe.

The conventional wisdom of Galileo's day was derived from Ptolemy, an astronomer of the second century, whose celestial system put the Earth at the center of heavenly motions. The Catholic church also adopted this geocentric system. The revolutionary notion that the sun might instead be at the center had been proposed in 1543 by Nicolaus Copernicus.

Castelli's letter suggested a test: If Venus really revolved around the sun, it would go through phases like those of the moon, turning gradually from a slim crescent to a fully illuminated sphere. Six days after Castelli wrote the letter, Galileo dashed off secret ciphers, including one to the Medici, asserting that he had discovered that Venus had phases, "which involves the outcome of the most important issue in astronomy." In subsequent letters, he said he had made the detailed observations of Venus over the course of three months, proving the Copernican view of the universe.

Aside from Galileo's assertions, according to Dr. Westfall, there is not a shred of evidence of such observations, and, he contends, there are good reasons to doubt them. "Before the arrival of Castelli's letter," he said, "Galileo does not appear to have thought out a

serious program of observation with his new instrument to settle the Copernican question. Quite the contrary, his attention appears to have focused almost exclusively on the telescope's capacity to insure his own future."

Such accusations began in earnest in 1953 when Alexandre Koyré, a historian at the Sorbonne in Paris, suggested that Galileo could not have obtained the results he claimed in his pivotal work, "Two New Sciences," published in 1632. The equipment Galileo described, said Dr. Koyré, would not yield the observations he said he had made.

The debunking was continued by Paul Feyerabend, a philosopher of science at the University of California at Berkeley. In his 1975 book "Against Method," Dr. Feyerabend argued, using Galileo's grand eloquence and reputed corner-cutting as key examples, that all progress in science depended not only on rational argument, but on a mixture of subterfuge, rhetoric and propaganda.

Defenders of Galileo produced their own studies aimed at putting the scientist back into history's good graces.

Starting in 1961, Dr. Settle, then a graduate student at Cornell University, duplicated experiments

that scholars such as Dr. Koyré had said Galileo never performed. In one experiment with a ball rolling down an inclined plane, Dr. Settle tried to reproduce the experiment essentially as Galileo described it, found it easy to do and concluded that it was clearly feasible for Galileo to have performed it as described.

In a 1973 article, Dr. Drake, the Toronto historian, summarized some of those triumphs but complained that there was still a general trend among historians "to belittle the role of experiment in Galileo's physics." He lamented that "it has become unfashionable to support the view of the earliest historians of science that Galileo was the father of experimental science."

Galileo's defenders now charge that the recent round of criticism leveled by Dr. Westfall is circumstantial to the point of the ridiculous.

"What constitutes a discovery in astronomy is a set of observations," said Dr. Drake. "What Castelli wrote was known to any astronomer at the time, but without a telescope he couldn't make the observations. The discovery is Galileo's. I have very good reason to believe Galileo had been on to it for three months."



Galileo is now accused of claiming as his own work a student's telescopic proof that Earth revolved around sun.

## Study Finds Mass Extinctions at Regular Intervals

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A new analysis of fossils has revealed a curious pattern to the mass extinctions of life on Earth that scientists can neither explain nor ignore. Over the last 250 million years, it now appears, life forms have vanished in staggering numbers at regular intervals of roughly every 26 million years.

The analysis, based on a six-year review of global extinctions of marine organisms, was made by J. John Sepkoski Jr. and David M. Raup of the University of Chicago. A formal report is to be published soon in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, but the preliminary results were presented at a scientific meeting in August and are being widely discussed by scientists.

But if the 26-million-year pattern should be corroborated by further research, it would be no cause for immediate alarm. The most recent widespread extinctions occurred 11 million years ago.

More immediate is the impact of the unexpected discovery on the thinking of those scientists who ponder the history of life, including paleontologists, geologists and evolutionary biologists. The idea of a cyclical pattern to mass extinctions calls into question some assumptions about the slow, steady workings of nature

and elevates the importance of rare, catastrophic events in setting the course of life.

It could mean, if the analysis proves correct, that mass extinctions are not necessarily random occurrences brought about by a combination of environmental stresses peculiar to each wave of dying, as has been thought.

This could mean, then, that all the events were either set off or greatly influenced by a common, relatively short-lived phenomenon. And since no natural earthly process is known to occur in a cycle of such length, puzzled scientists suspect that the decisive factor must be some force external to the Earth.

The implications are potentially revolutionary to geology and paleontology. For a century and a half, the ruling orthodoxy held that the history of the planet could be explained by events occurring gradually over immense periods of time: the principle of uniformity, or uniformitarianism. This was introduced at the beginning of the century by Georges Cuvier, a French paleontologist who established the idea of widespread species extinctions in the past. His theory of repeated devastations by global

flooding was embraced because it seemed to confirm the reality of the biblical flood.

In recent years, however, many scientists have tended to adopt a hybrid of gradualism mixed with an element of catastrophism freed of its supernatural associations. Their shift in thinking was reinforced by the discovery, reported in 1980, that a massive asteroid apparently struck the earth 65 million years ago and may have contributed to one of the most devastating periods of extinction, when dinosaurs perished. According to scientists interviewed recently, the Sepkoski-Raup findings are pushing science further toward accepting catastrophe as a "normal" part of the Earth's history.

Three major extinctions were already known to have occurred in the past 250 million years. One happened in the Permian period of geologic time, about 240 million to 250 million years ago, wiping out vast numbers of plankton and shellfish. The most catastrophic extinction, in the Triassic period 220 million to 225 million years ago, killed half of all the animal families. And then there was the event at the end of the Cretaceous, 65 million years ago, when much of the marine life as well as the dinosaurs and other reptiles vanished.

In plotting these and other extinctions, Dr. Sepkoski, with the assistance of Dr. Raup, saw a "background" extinction rate of 180 to 300 species every million years. Extinction is the ultimate fate of all species.

## Honduran Base Alleged to Supply Anti-Sandinistas

New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — In a valley near the hamlet of El Aguacate, about 130 miles east of Tegucigalpa, Honduran and U.S. soldiers are closely guarding a military base that an anti-Sandinista rebel has described as an U.S.-run supply base for the guerrilla forces in Nicaragua.

Neither the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa nor the Honduran Army would comment on whether the base was being used by the Nicaraguan rebels. Edgar Chamorro Corrales, a director of the rebel Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said he knew nothing of the base. "Most of our supplies go by land," he said. "Air is unreliable."

Since September, 400 men of the U.S. Army 46th Engineering Battalion have been erecting barracks and lengthening a dirt airstrip at the base, according to Colonel James Strachan, a spokesman in Honduras for the U.S. Army Southern Command.

The work is part of the joint

U.S.-Honduran military exercises called Big Pine II. The exercises, involving 3,000 U.S. troops, combine construction projects and military instruction.

Although the Honduran Army announced that it planned to work at El Aguacate to September, when the Big Pine II exercises began, the base seemed nothing more than a small part of the maneuvers.

El Aguacate was thrust into the news early in October when Nicaraguan government forces shot down a DC-3 transport aircraft in Matagalpa province to Nicaragua. A captured pilot, Hugo Aguilar Mendez, told foreign reporters at a news conference organized by the Nicaraguan government that the plane had flown out of El Aguacate

on a supply mission for the forces of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force in Nicaragua.

Several weeks later, the Nicaraguan government said Mr. Aguilar had died of injuries sustained when the plane crashed.

At the entrance to El Aguacate, a Honduran sergeant, who seemed angry and surprised at the sight of visiting reporters, said his commanding officer was out and could not be reached.

Two U.S. soldiers said that they could not enter without the Honduran permission. Asked if there were any Nicaraguan rebels at the base, one of the Americans said, "We were told they're supposed to be the good guys, and not to shoot at them."

An officer who came to the entrance, Jack McDonald, said construction was proceeding on schedule. He said that the number of Americans at the base was "a delicate question" and that it was true that the U.S. soldiers guarding the entrance were more heavily armed than those at other bases in Honduras.

"We have no knowledge of any Nicaraguans here," Captain McDonald said.

Colonel Hermilio Velasco, commander of the Honduran Infantry Battalion in charge of El Aguacate, said that reporters were prohibited from going to the base because of the Honduran Army's concern for their safety.

## Duarte Says U.S. Helped Curb Killings in Salvador

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The former president of El Salvador, José Napoleón Duarte, has credited the Reagan administration with helping to reduce rightist killings in El Salvador with recent public denunciations. But he warned that violence could increase during the coming Salvadoran presidential election campaign.

"There is a chance that the killings will increase during the election campaign," Mr. Duarte said. "The rightist groups will do all they can to discourage democracy in my country."

Mr. Duarte, who has announced that he will be the Christian Democratic Party's candidate for the presidency in the March election, said Tuesday in Washington that firm American denunciations of rightist violence, climaxed by a speech by Vice President George Bush in El Salvador on Sunday, had helped reduce the violence from a high point in October.

"The signals are that the United States doesn't want death squads and I think it's been a very good message," said Mr. Duarte, who served as president of a four-member civilian-military junta from December 1980 to March 1982.

Although he said that public opinion polls show his Christian Democratic Party has the support of 40 percent of the public, well ahead of all rivals, some Salvadoran politicians doubt that rightist military leaders will let Mr. Duarte take power, even if he wins the election.

Mr. Duarte — who met with deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam, White House officials, several senators, and members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee — said he had come to the

United States to appeal for more economic aid, easing of U.S. tariffs on Salvadoran textiles and other items, and a consistent bipartisan American policy to promote development of democratic institutions in El Salvador.

In the current fiscal year, American economic aid to El Salvador is budgeted at \$195.4 million and military aid at \$64.8 million. Mr. Duarte advocated economic aid of \$500 million.

Mr. Duarte's three-day visit was sponsored by the Adenauer Foundation, an offshoot of the West German Christian Democratic Party.



José Napoleón Duarte

## Social Security Raise in 1985 May Fall Below Expectations

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Social Security actuaries have warned Congress that an unusual mix of economic conditions could trigger a new provision of law and force a one-fourth cut in the anticipated cost-of-living increase in benefit levels a year from now.

If the provision is triggered, the actuaries have estimated in a series of memorandums, the cost-of-living increase that will go into effect in January 1985 for 36 million beneficiaries will be 4.5 percent instead of the 5.9 percent now expected.

This would save the Social Security trust funds about \$2.5 billion in 1985. A beneficiary receiving \$600 a month would lose about \$100 over the year.

Whether the increase will be trimmed will not be known until October, just before the presidential elections. A cut announced

then could have powerful political repercussions. In a memorandum, the actuaries for the nation's old-age pension system warned that Social Security trust funds could fall below the level of 15 percent of anticipated benefits, triggering the so-called stabilizer provision enacted this year by Congress.

This provision calls for the Social Security cost-of-living increase to be based on whichever was lower: the year before, the rise in the Consumer Price Index, or wage increases. Partly because the actuaries must use different base years to measure these two, the Consumer Price Index is presently estimated at 5.9 percent and wage increases at 4.5 percent.

Therefore, if the trust funds fall below 15 percent and the stabilizer is triggered, the benefit increase in 1985 will be 4.5 instead of 5.9 percent.

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## WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

### First Boston Analyst Is Highest Roller In His Forecast of Stock Market Boom

It's lonely at the top. That is where his 1984 forecast puts First Boston Corp.'s Sarah L. Bhurud among Wall Street's leading stock market gurus. While the consensus on the high side sees stocks trading at about 1,350 on the Dow Jones industrial average by the end of next year — only some 300 points higher than now — Mr. Bhurud is author of a recent report fearlessly entitled: "On a Cloudy Day You Can See 1,400-1,500." It is a sequel to last spring's "On a Clear Day You Can See 2,000," which he expected the Dow to reach in 1984 or 1985.

The current market cycle continues to be accompanied by the so-called volatility, the analyst said. "Nonetheless, despite the schizophrenic attitude exhibited by many investors, the bull market continues."

Allowing that small-capitalization stocks have "suffered a serious loss in value" in recent months, he points out that "medium-to-large-capitalization" stocks continue to march upward.

Mr. Bhurud, director of research at First Boston, argues that "corrections only come when the long-term case is in jeopardy," and he believes the present economic recovery will be sustainable. That and a projection that a low single-digit inflation rate will continue as the market cycle matures are the two fundamental reasons for his optimism.

He also takes a much more positive view than the consensus on interest rates, noting that "Wall Street is flooded now with forecasts that they'll go up." But he sees a recovery safe from over-heating; economic activity will cool and the Federal Reserve will keep within its monetary target. "The only way to explain the current high rates is that fixed-income investors expect inflation to flare up again," he said, arguing that this will not occur because of productivity gains and soft energy and commodity prices.

#### Rate Decline to Fuel Stock Rise

Shooting the stock market through 1,300 and a new high would be a one-percent decline in interest rates, which he expects by spring, with lots of volatility but pressure on the upside "until then." But even if rates remain flat, stocks could still go to new highs, if as I project, corporate earnings continue to continue strong.

He pointed out that the price-earnings ratio for stocks now is only 9%, based on the estimated profits for 1984, against an historic average of about 11. He believes the stock can sell at a P-E of 15 in the next two or three years as a sound business expansion advances propelling the Dow to 2,000.

Mr. Bhurud's model portfolio currently is fully invested at 65 percent in stocks, 35 percent in bonds. Topping the recommended list are the money-center banks, namely Citicorp, Next was American President, an ocean shipping company that he called a "special situation." He likes the regional airlines, especially Southwest, and also labeled UAL a "real buy." Insurance stocks he favors are Torchmark, Lincoln National and American General. The railroads also look promising to him, notably Burlington Northern and CSX.

Among the automakers, First Boston's newest recommendation is Chrysler, whose 1984 earnings have been revealed by the firm's analyst to \$17, from \$12. Mr. Bhurud noted that is a P-E of under 2. "It's boring, but for big-cap high technology, I still like IBM and Wang."

#### Health-Care Stocks, Unhealthy

Health-care stocks, whose sharp declines the past few months have made investors uneasy, probably face an extended period of convalescence, according to David J. Lothson, who covers the industry for Paine Webber.

He continues to de-emphasize the whole hospital-management group, which over the next five years he forecasts to grow 15 to 20 percent annually — only half as fast as it did during the last five years.

Clouding prospects is uncertainty over the profitability for hospitals of Medicare (40 percent of industry revenues) and of private health-care programs, which under new legislation no longer can simply pass along costs. As well admissions and optional surgery have declined recently.

Mr. Lothson does not see a pickup in hospital admissions beginning to improve the group's fundamentals until the 1984 second or third quarter, and therefore "a buying opportunity for investors is sometime off in the future."

Nevertheless, the hospital management group appears "closer to bottoming out" than hospital supply stocks, where he advises consolidating into two issues the firm has been recommending, Abbott Laboratories and American Hospital Supply.

Drexel Burnham offers three new recommendations: Chubb, Consolidated Foods and Data-Design Laboratories. Value Line's "Stock of the Week" is Burlington Northern.

Smart Money, an investment advisory letter, contains this Christmas cheer: Stocks hitting new lows as a group around the middle of December almost always outperform the market for the next couple of months.

International Herald Tribune

## Allianz, BAT Raise Eagle Bids

W. Germans Hint They'll Fight On

Reuters

LONDON — Allianz Versicherungs AG made its third bid Wednesday for control of Eagle Star Holdings PLC, but BAT Industries PLC immediately countered, unexpectedly, with a higher offer.

The takeover battle has been running for two months, and a statement from Allianz hinted that it was not ready to give up.

Allianz, the largest West German insurance group, offered 665 pence (\$9.44) for each share of the British insurer. BAT, Britain's third-largest conglomerate, topped that with a bid of 675 pence. Analysts had forecast an Allianz bid of as much as 725 pence.

The new BAT offer values Eagle Star at \$934 million, a record for a London takeover.

On Nov. 28, Allianz offered 650 pence a share and BAT countered minutes later with 660 pence. Allianz then announced that it would make a further offer, when BAT appeared to back out of the contest with a statement saying it was not seeking victory at all costs.

Eagle Star, Britain's sixth-largest insurance company, recommended Wednesday, as it has in the past, that its shareholders accept the BAT offer.

Wednesday was the last day for a new bid from Allianz under the rules of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. In making the offer, the West German group said it regretted not having received all the information it needed from Eagle Star.

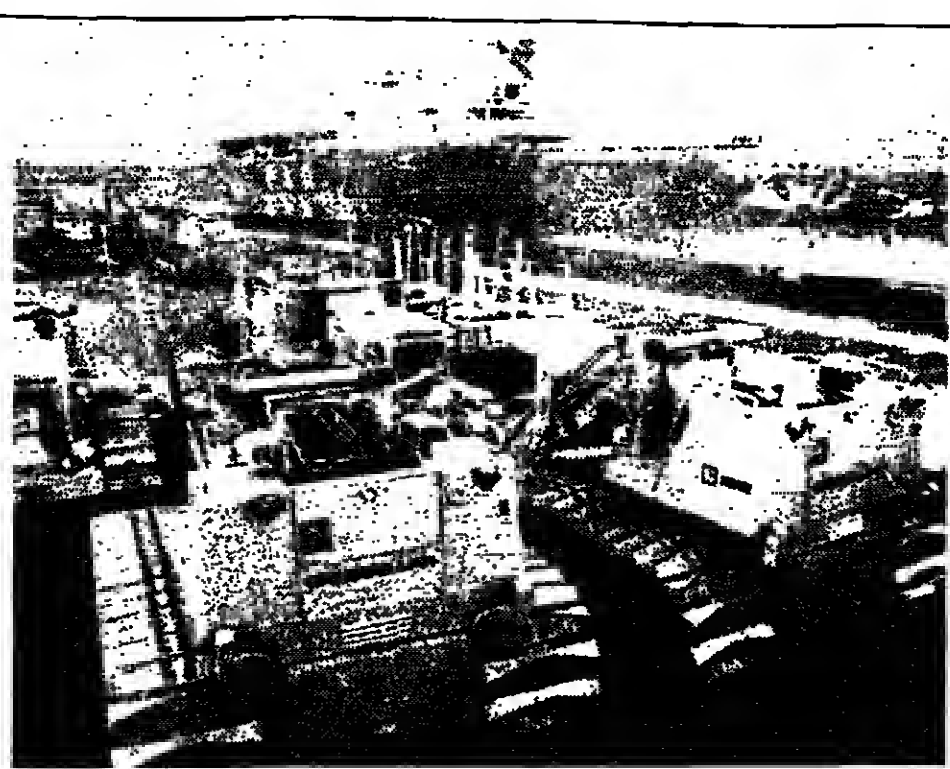
Eagle Star's board responded that Allianz had in the past two years gathered information on Eagle Star's worldwide strategy and had made a detailed examination of Eagle Star's reinsurance portfolio. The British company said it would damage its business interests to give Allianz more corporate information.

Industry sources said Allianz was pressing Eagle Star more background on its \$90-million pre-tax profit forecast for 1983 and for more information on the 1984 outlook, including product-development plans. Details of Eagle's reinsurance exposure are also being sought, the sources said.

They said Allianz was also interested in the extent to which Eagle's stated net asset value might be reduced by taxes on gains in its investment portfolios. Eagle Star's chairman, Denis Mountain, has said that its net assets of at least \$800 million, as of Sept. 30, did not allow for contingent tax liabilities that might arise if any assets were sold.

After the BAT bid was made, Allianz, which holds about 30 percent of Eagle Star's shares, urged Eagle shareholders not to take any action and said it would make a further decision on the takeover attempt next week.

Allianz also said its offer included a debenture alternative for Eagle Star shareholders wishing to defer or reduce their capital-gains tax liability.



Tractors await export by ship at the Caterpillar Tractor Co. plant in Peoria, Illinois.

## Firms Move to Fill Hole Left by IBH

### But Oversupply of Machinery May Start a Price War

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

BONN — The collapse of West Germany's IBH Holding AG has punched a sizable hole in Western Europe's construction-machine industry. But already, a number of strong contenders — from the United States and Japan as well as Europe — are jockeying to fill it.

What attracts them, in addition to the sudden abdication of the world's third-largest construction machine company, is a modest industry revival that has accompanied Western Europe's slow emergence from the recession.

Housing starts and industrial construction are up in several countries, but austerity is the word in most capitals, and the highways, airports and other public works projects that the industry usually feeds upon have slumped.

One result, industry analysts and officials say, is

that makers of construction machinery are rushing into the market's low end, where such light equipment as hydraulic excavators, wheel loaders and cranes are sold.

That trend, they say, coupled with the desire of dealers to clear inventories of IBH equipment, is likely to spark a price war that could thin out the industry further.

"Supply is too great — it is simply a matter of time," said an official at a large U.S. company.

A senior Japanese official in West Germany was more specific: "There will be a price war in the spring. Now is the off-season for buying. When it begins, in March or so, dumping will also begin."

IBH formally went into bankruptcy on Tuesday. The company, however, will continue to function under a court-appointed receiver, Wolfgang Peterle.

But the jockeying to fill the void began soon (Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

## AT&T Plans to Eliminate Its Western Electric Unit

United Press International

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. announced a major reorganization Wednesday that would eliminate its old manufacturing arm, Western Electric Co.

Western Electric, the world's largest maker of telephones, will lose much of its traditional in-house market after Jan. 1, when AT&T's Bell operating units become independent. Under the reorganization, its functions will be taken over by parts of a new business group, AT&T Technologies.

"After Jan. 1 we will not require a manufacturing and supply arm for the Bell System as such," said James Olson, chairman of AT&T Technologies.

Under the reorganization, the post-divestiture AT&T will have two major divisions. The other, AT&T Communications, will handle long distance telephone service.

"This is the last structural step necessary to get us ready for 1984," said AT&T's chairman, Charles L.



Charles L. Brown

decided to leave AT&T's famed research arm intact. But in the future most of Bell Laboratories' work will be commissioned and paid for by the various segments of AT&T Technologies.

"The resources of two companies whose names have been synonymous with the Bell System's reputation for leadership in science and with the introduction of technology on a massive scale — Bell Laboratories and Western Electric — become the centerpiece of this new organization."

But by eliminating the manufacturing arm as a separate entity, he said, AT&T will allow various lines of business to "have control over all the resources necessary to be successful, and will be accountable for the profitability of that business worldwide."

Among the other high-technology issues, National Semiconductor lost 1 1/2 to 15 1/2, Burroughs 1 1/2 to 4 1/2, Comshare 3 1/2 to 30 1/2, Motorola 2 1/2 to 13 1/2, NCR 2 1/2 to 12 1/2, Sanders Associates 2 1/2 to 4 1/2, Computerworld 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 and Electronic Data Systems 2 to 3 1/2.

Although automakers reported higher early December sales, General Motors lost 1/2 to 7 1/2 and Chrysler 1 to 2 1/2.

Among the retailers, Sears, Roebuck fell 1/2 to 3 1/2, J.C. Penney 1 to 5 1/2, K. mart 1 to 3 1/2, May Department Stores 1 1/2 to 5 1/2 and F.W. Woolworth 1/2 to 3 1/2.

Southern Pacific fell 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 and Santa Fe Industries 1/2 to 3 1/2. Shareholders approved the merger of the two railroads, (Page 11.)

Union Pacific, which is fighting the merger, lost 2 to 4 1/2.

## EC Officials Agree On Most Measures To Aid Steel Firms

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — European Community industry ministers agreed Wednesday on most new emergency measures to rescue their troubled steel industry.

The most controversial point at the meeting was a proposal for a system of certification aimed at monitoring the flow of steel trade within the EC.

Agreement was reached on that point late Wednesday, making it likely that a final agreement will be reached next week at a special ministerial meeting.

Small countries like Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, which depend on exports because of their limited domestic market, suspected that the certification system would be used by big countries, especially West Germany, to limit imports.

But the EC's industry commissioner, Etienne Davignon, managed to reassure everyone that the measure was aimed only at stabilizing trade.

The plan also includes minimum prices for products making up 40 percent of the EC's steel output and the payment of deposits that would be forfeited by producers that violate the price rules. These new measures add to production limitations set several years ago.

Mr. Davignon told the ministers that the emergency package would work only if the member states agreed to all its parts, an aide reported.

Mr. Davignon is to meet with European steelmakers Friday.

The minimum prices were decided last month to stop a scramble by price-cutting companies for dwindling markets.

Meanwhile, in Luxembourg, the European Court of Justice rejected

an appeal from Klöckner, the West German steel group, which sought to nullify a fine imposed on it by the EC Commission for exceeding a mandatory steel quota.

The EC Commission in November announced plans to impose minimum prices for the steel products in stop price-cutting as companies scramble for dwindling markets.

The commission has the power to impose the price plan on member countries, but needs approval for the deposits and certificates it believes are necessary to make the plan work.

## Gulf Oil Mulling Bid for Superior

Reuters

PITTSBURGH — Gulf Oil Co. is looking at the economies of acquiring Superior Oil Co. but has not yet determined "if it can afford it," James E. Lee, Gulf's chairman, told securities analysts Wednesday.

He said Gulf was so tied up with its proxy fight with a group headed by Mess Petroleum Co. that it did not start the study of Superior's assets until after its Dec. 2 special shareholders' meeting, which is adjourned.

However, Superior "is a hot one. They're saying we're available," Mr. Lee said.

In a statement released later, Mr. Lee emphasized that "Gulf has not reached any conclusion about the relative economic attractiveness of Superior's reserves or those of any other potential acquisition opportunity, nor has it made any contact with Superior's management."

## Dollar's Drive Slowed As Central Banks Act

The Associated Press

LONDON — The dollar climbed to new highs against the British pound and Italian lira on foreign-exchange markets Wednesday, but was mixed against other major currencies as central bank intervention slowed its advance.

European currency dealers said the central banks of West Germany, Britain and France sold dollars to restore order to markets disrupted by the dollar's steady rise since October.

A spokesman for the Bundesbank in Frankfurt confirmed the bank had sold at least \$47.7 million to keep the dollar from climbing further above its 10-year high against the Deutsche mark. Currency dealers said the West Germans may have sold as much as \$200 million.

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which handles the U.S. government's trading in currency markets, refused to comment when asked if it intervened.

For the third straight day in London the pound fell to a new low against the dollar, with the pound dipping briefly below \$1.41 but recovering with central bank help to close at \$1.4178 from \$1.4190 late Tuesday.

In Milan, the dollar also reached new heights, climbing to 1,672.50 lire from 1,671.50 late Tuesday.

The Deutsche mark improved to 2,761.5 to the dollar from 2,763.33 Tuesday in Frankfurt. In New York it improved to 2,764.5 from 2,769.00 Tuesday. The French franc gained slightly in Paris to 8.4275 from 8.4375. In New York, it closed at 8.4450, which was up from Tuesday's New York quote of 8.4525.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 14, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.P.	H.K.	S.F.	S.P.	D.S.
American Express	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Barclays	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of America	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of England	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of France	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Germany	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Italy	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Japan	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Spain	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Sweden	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Switzerland	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of the Netherlands	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Belgium	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Greece	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Portugal	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Turkey	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Argentina	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Brazil	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Chile	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Colombia	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Costa Rica	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Cuba	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Ecuador	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of El Salvador	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Guatemala	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Honduras	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Mexico	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Nicaragua	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Panama	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Paraguay	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Peru	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Uruguay	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Venezuela	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25

## Dollar Values

	\$	£	D.M.	F.P.	H.K.	S.F.	S.P.	D.S.
American Express	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Barclays	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of America	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of England	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of France	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Germany	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Italy	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Japan	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Spain	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Sweden	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Switzerland	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of the Netherlands	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Belgium	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Greece	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Portugal	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Turkey	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Argentina	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Brazil	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Chile	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Colombia	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Costa Rica	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25
Bank of Cuba	3.11	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	112.25	3.42	



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هكذا من الأصل



















SPORTS

# Some Recognition Somewhere Along the Line

By Ira Berkow  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In watching a football game, both human and electronic eyes customarily follow either the flight of the ball — from quarterback to receiver — or the waltz of the running back.

But there are exceptions. When Don Shula, coach of the National Football League Miami Dolphins, is in the stands he watches the offensive line. "When I'm just a spectator, I watch a game from the inside out," he said. "I see what the guards and tackles are doing at the snap, and I can tell if it's a pass or run, and then I pick up the coverage."

During games, Miami's offensive line coach, John Sandusky, is assigned to watch the line play. "You know when it's good," said Sandusky.

The little world at the line is at the game's core, literally and figuratively. The ambulatory wall may push the defense back, like a tank unit, to provide a hole for the running back; or it might drop back in a virtual circle, like covered wagons, to protect the passer. Or it might fail at either. Meanwhile, the outcome of the game can totter.

Rarely, however, are the activities of the offensive line (two guards, two tackles and the center) closely observed. Line play generally is watched by only the most, esoteric students of football — or by concerned relatives. "My mother," said Ed Newman, Miami's all-pro offensive guard, "watches the game on TV through a crack in the closet door."

They work "in the trenches," a phrase generally applied to the holy plot of turf or carpet, a few feet, or a few inches, in front of where the ball is snapped.

Offensive linemen are the least heralded and perhaps the most

physically abused members of the team. They are often derided as the dumbest but frequently are among the smartest. They usually are some of the lowest paid but are of the utmost importance.

"After Paul Revere rode through town, everybody said what a great job he did," said Gene Upshaw, an outstanding former offensive lineman with the Oakland Raiders. "But no one ever talked about the horse. I know how Paul Revere's horse felt."

Newman is at once an exceptional and a typical NFL offensive lineman. Big and rugged, he is in his 11th season, all with Miami. He stands 6 feet 2 inches, weighs 260 pounds (188 kilograms), has a 20-inch neck, 19-inch biceps and a 50-inch chest that tapers to a 39-inch waist. He can bench-press 520 pounds. Before his

two knee operations, he could run 40 yards in 4.7 seconds.

Some wonder if a lineman should have his head examined. One of his techniques is to butt heads with a defensive lineman, momentarily stunning him; and while the opponent clears his head, a path is being cleared for the running back.

The contents of Newman's head, however, are widely respected. He is a team leader, active in community affairs and has a bachelor's degree in psychology from Duke University. But in his first intrasquad game as a Dolphin rookie in 1973, he wondered if he had outsmarted himself by turning pro.

"The Dolphins had two particularly tough defensive linemen, Manly Moore and Vern Den Herder," recalled Newman. "Manly had biceps like tree

trunks. He would just pick me up and toss me aside, and rush in. Vern had the knack of turning spines into accordions. I thought, 'Uh—do I really want to do this?'

"I realized that if I was going to get anywhere, I'd have to get tougher. So the next time Manly came to and reached for me, I drove my fist right under his face guard. Caught him perfect in the Adam's Apple. Den Herder saw this, of course. And after that, they were both a little more cautious."

So much for practice.

In one of his first league games, Newman hooked up with Joe Greene, the former Pittsburgh defensive tackle. "It was an education," said Newman.

"My assignment was in block him. The first play, he rushes at me and punches me in the stomach. The next time he hits me even lower. He was just being Mean Joe, and trying to make a lasting impression on a young player. At first, all I could say was, 'Uh, uh.' I was trying to catch my breath. When I did, I said, 'O.K., big boy, you got your licks in, but my man just ran for a first down.'"

Even on the occasions when a lineman clearly should get credit, he is typically ignored. "Offensive line is the only position," said Kuechenberg, "where no statistics are kept. Other positions, you've got 'intercepted by' and 'sacked by' and 'touchdowns by' and 'yards gained by' and 'kicking hanging time by.' But you've got no 'good blocks by.'"

"The only time in a game an offensive player's number or name is mentioned by the public address announcer is when he's called for a penalty. It's one of the great inequities in the game."

"A few weeks ago we had a 60-yard touchdown run at home. It was the longest TD run of the season for us. The stands are going crazy. But there's a yellow flag on the field. And you hear, 'Touchdown called back. Holding on number 67, Kuechenberg.' I'm

standing out there 20 yards downfield. All alone. I felt like crawling in a hole."

What psychic appreciation line-backers get may come from coaches, if they're happy after grading the game films, or from members of the backfield.

But some lines are given recognition when they are tagged with a catchy nickname. Last year the Washington offensive line, credited with being instrumental in leading the team to a Super Bowl victory, was tabbed "the Hogs" for the dirty work they do. Its members gratefully accepted the inelegant appellation.

Despite the self-mockery, offensive linemen believe know there is art in collusion. "The timing off the snap must be perfect," said Newman, "or you can blow the play. Your footwork has to be precise. It takes hours and hours of practice, and hours of watching films of your opponent, so that you see what his habits are even when you're falling off to sleep at night."

"In the game, you want to explode into a guy, but if you take

one false step and get to your man a half-second too late and don't hit him solid with the helmet in the numbers, he might push you aside. Or if you try to cut him at the ankles, he jumps over you and you're lying on the ground, looking like an idiot, while your running back or quarterback is being thrown for a loss. But if you can drive the guy off the ball even a few inches, in some cases, you've done your job."

Along with such occasional routines as the punch in the helmet ("not necessarily to intimidate but to throw a guy's concentration off," said Newman) or jersey-grabbing, there are also clean tricks. There are head fakes, as in basketball, to throw a defender off. And among linemen there are signals — some of intended to mislead the defense — even while the quarterback is calling signals under the center.

Offensive linemen take pride in their work, in protecting their quarterback, in blocking for their ball-carriers. Sometimes, though, they get angry at backs. Recently, Tony Dorsett, the Dallas running back,

complained about his offensive line. "I said to Tony," said his coach, Tom Landry, "that he'd better be careful of the Boobie play. That's when the line opens the gates and blocks no one." Dorsett apologized to his line.

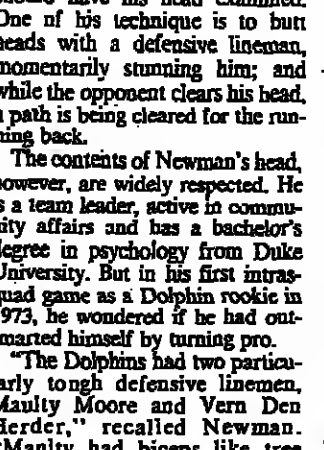
The offensive lineman cannot be over-emotional, as his defensive counterpart may be. He is following a team pattern; the defender is trying to break it up. If the offensive lineman loses his head, he may miss the block. Poise is essential and self-control is his badge.

But at game's end, when the mounds of tape from their hands and ankles are thrown into a grimy heap in the locker room, there can be satisfaction for the offensive linemen.

"The joy in the trenches," said Kuechenberg, "is in beating your man, in winning the individual battle, and gaining the respect of your peers. You take pride in being the best you can be at your position."

Well then, what would he advise a father whose boy plays football? "I'd tell him," said Kuechenberg, "Sir, raise your son to be a quarterback."

Bob Kuechenberg  
The joy is in beating your man.



Bob Kuechenberg  
The joy is in beating your man.



Newman: My mother watches through a crack in the door.

## Leonard Gives a Thumbs Up to Thumbless Gloves

By Dave Anderson  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When he announced 13 months ago that he would never box again, following surgery for a detached retina in his left eye, Sugar Ray Leonard talked about how "I will not come back and that's it." The feeling is gone. But now the feeling obviously has returned, as if so often does to the best boxers. The 27-year-old former world welterweight champion has made another announcement — that he will box again.

"It's the challenge," he said. "I felt I was denied making history."

Cynics will snicker that Leonard may have felt he also was denied making millions. But when he returns, probably in February, two years after his last fight, he indeed has an opportunity to make histo-

ry. For the future of boxing itself, his plan to require thumbless gloves in all his bouts might be more important than the resumption of his career.

"Ray's opponents have to agree to wear thumbless gloves," says Mike Trainer, his attorney. "Ray naturally will wear them, too, but we're concerned about his opponents' thumbs."

Leonard believes that a sparring partner's thumb caused his detached retina. Through the years, other boxers have suffered a detached retina from a thumb to the eye, accidental or otherwise.

Sugar Ray Seales, a middleweight who was a 1972 Olympic champion, is now completely blind in one eye and legally blind in the other from opponent's thumbs that resulted in detached retinas.

With a thumbless glove, the thumb is no longer separate, no longer a weapon, even by accident. If there's no thumb, there's no thumb in the eye.

Although thumbless gloves have been available for years, many boxers have resisted wearing them. Their complaint is that they can't make a proper fist without the thumb's overlap. But by wearing thumbless gloves, Leonard will popularize them as no other boxer ever has. And by forcing his opponents to wear them, he should lessen the resistance to them.

Marvelous Marvin Hagler, for example, will use thumbless gloves if it means a multimillion dollar jackpot with Leonard for the midweight title.

Just before Ray got hurt, he offered Hagler in excess of \$6 million, with Ray to get in excess of \$10 million, Trainer says. "Hagler turned it down to fight Thomas Hearns, which never happened."

Once the retina had been repaired and the tissue finally healed, the left eye was as strong as the right one, Michaels said. "Any eye can be damaged by the right blow, but once surgery is successful the injured eye will not necessarily be weaker."

Leonard acknowledges that "some ophthalmologists say the eye is never the same," so he knows there is divergence of medical opinion on the subject.

Tim Lowenberg, Seales's new attorney, said from Tacoma, Washington, "Sugar Ray Seales had a detached retina in his right eye in 1980 and had surgery that was totally successful. The surgeon, Dr. Hsuichi Yeh, wrote a letter to the state boxing commission that he could resume his career. But early this year he needed surgery on both eyes and the surgeon, Dr. Richard Chonoweth, believed he had been going blind for the better part of a year."

In his return, maybe Leonard's eyes will be stronger than Seales's were. But maybe not. That's the risk Leonard is taking.

"Very few people get a second chance," Leonard said to Baltimore on Nov. 9, 1982, in announcing he would never box again. "Especially when you have how beautiful the world really is."

But for Leonard, as for so many other famous champions, the world obviously was not so beautiful without boxing. He wanted to be a gladiator again, not a former gladiator at ringside with a microphone. He wanted to be center-stage, not offstage.

On the night when he announced he would never box again, his eventual return was predicted by Dave Jacobs, his original trainer who had fallen out of favor and was no longer a member of the entourage.

"He's a fighter," Jacobs said. "I think I know him as well as anyone. He'll be out a few months, then he'll change his mind. It happens to fighters — not the mediocre ones, but the great ones."

Almost all the great ones except Rocky Marciano and Gene Tunney had changed their minds — Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier, Joe Louis and Sugar Ray Robinson, Jack Dempsey and James J. Jeffries. Most of the great ones returned for a big payday. But after having earned \$37 million, Leonard appeared to be different.

"I really wanted to be different," he says now. "I wanted to be an example."

Now that he will be boxing again, Leonard can never again be thought of as different. But with thumbless gloves, he can be an example.

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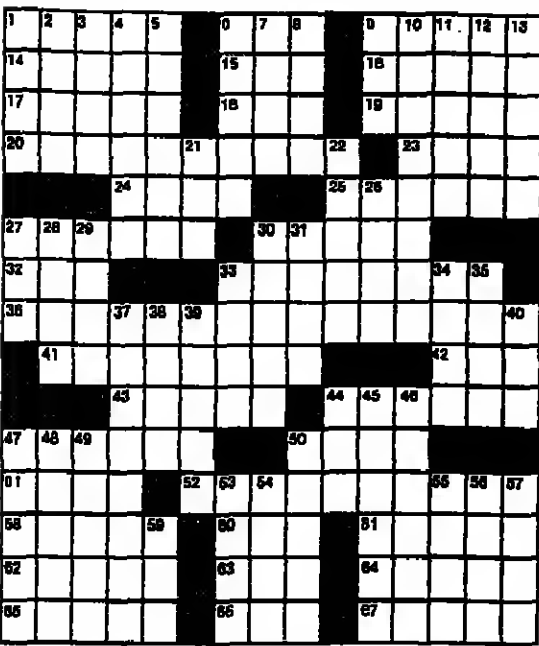


Sly Williams, his hand still taped from a broken thumb that had sidelined him all season, came out swinging in his first game back, Tuesday night, when he mixed it up with Washington's Jeff Ruland early in the first period of the NBA contest. Atlanta won, 94-89.

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Philadelphia	16	4	282
New York	15	5	285
New Jersey	12	8	277
Washington	9	13	269
Central Division			
Minneapolis	14	8	284
Utah	11	12	278
San Antonio	10	13	276
Phoenix	8	15	268
Portland	5	16	258
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Los Angeles	14	8	286
San Diego	13	9	283
Golden State	11	12	278
Seattle	10	13	276
Portland	9	14	274
San Antonio	8	15	272
Pacific Division			
Los Angeles	16	4	282
Portland	15	5	280
Golden State	14	6	278
San Diego	13	7	276
Phoenix	12	8	274
Utah	11	9	272
San Antonio	10	10	270
Seattle	9	11	268
Portland	8	12	266
San Antonio	7	13	264
Seattle	6	14	262
Portland	5	15	260
San Antonio	4	16	258
Seattle	3	17	256
Portland	2	18	254
San Antonio	1	19	252
Seattle	0	20	250
Portland	0	21	248
San Antonio	0	22	246
Seattle	0	23	244
Portland	0	24	242
San Antonio	0	25	240
Seattle	0	26	238
Portland	0	27	236
San Antonio	0	28	234
Seattle	0	29	232
Portland	0	30	230
San Antonio	0	31	228
Seattle	0	32	226
Portland	0	33	224
San Antonio	0	34	222
Seattle	0	35	220
Portland	0	36	218
San Antonio	0	37	216
Seattle	0	38	214
Portland	0	39	212
San Antonio	0	40	210
Seattle	0	41	208
Portland	0	42	206
San Antonio	0	43	204
Seattle	0	44	202
Portland	0	45	200
San Antonio	0	46	198
Seattle	0	47	196
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San Antonio	0	103	84
Seattle	0	104	82
Portland	0	105	80
San Antonio	0	106	78
Seattle	0	107	76
Portland	0	108	74
San Antonio	0	109	72
Seattle	0	110	70
Portland	0	111	68
San Antonio	0	112	66
Seattle	0	113	64
Portland	0	114	62
San Antonio	0	115	60
Seattle	0	116	58
Portland	0	117	56
San Antonio	0	118	54
Seattle	0	119	52
Portland	0	120	50
San Antonio	0	121	48
Seattle	0	122	46
Portland	0	123	44
San Antonio	0	124	42
Seattle	0	125	40
Portland	0	126	38
San Antonio	0	127	36
Seattle	0	128	34
Portland	0	129	32
San Antonio	0	130	30





**ACROSS**

1 Dog in an Inge play  
6 Roguish  
9 Write  
14 Favorite U.S. soft drinks  
15 Zadora of films  
16 Apartment  
17 Bongo and Merozo  
18 Springfield is its cap.  
19 Highway from Dawson Creek, B.C.  
20 Inarticulate  
21 Voucher  
24 First name in crime fiction  
25 "Lies" kin  
27 "Serge" composer  
30 Persian water wheel  
32 "I, mon—Pierrot!"  
36 Pledge of confidentiality  
41 Tranquilizer  
42 Offshore reef organ stop  
43 Actress-singer  
44 Argument  
47 Sensitive plant  
50 Crankcase  
51 Composer  
52 Surrogate speaker  
53 Changed a room's décor  
54 Numéro  
61 Take down  
62 Lyon leave-taking  
63 Barret's title  
64 Slowly, in music  
65 Ruffie hair, in a way  
66 Gaffer Watson  
67 Visa line initials

**DOWN**

1 Monarch Mary was one  
2 — sapiens  
3 Dash  
4 Intruded, with "in"  
5 Convince  
6 Thwart  
7 Cautiously  
8 Brown rival  
9 — rule  
10 Sweet-toothed organ stop  
11 Apart: Prefix  
12 — blue (pele hue)  
13 Hollows  
17 Solace  
22 Author Lessing  
26 Broadway musical  
27 Overact  
28 Vanderbilt and Lowell  
29 Milieu of the sacred ibis  
30 Tenacity  
31 Cynic  
32 — marie (cooking device)  
34 Cousins of Lions  
35 Lure  
36 Poolish deeds  
38 Links standards  
39 Satma  
40 Emission  
41 Anil, e.g.  
42 "What?"  
43 Nurse's vial  
44 Backs of books  
47 Revolutionary  
48 — France  
49 Ancient kingdom, now NW Iran  
50 Kind of window  
51 Expel  
54 Freshwater mussel  
55 Coastal birds  
56 Summon to court  
57 Solace  
58 Expected

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



OPERATOR, WOULD YOU PLEASE GIVE ME THE AREA CODE FOR THE NORTH POLE?

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Number one — that's me!

NIORB

POUMI

REYGES

GENJAL

Answer here: "O-I-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O"

Yesterday's Jumble: AIDED JUDGE BEETLE KIMONO

Answer: What people who eat too much at a "diet" food might be advised to do—DIET

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	H	C	F		H	C	F
Algeria	1	1	34	Bangkok	31	31	88
Amsterdam	2	2	36	Beijing	24	24	75
Berlin	3	3	37	Bombay	28	28	82
Brussels	4	4	39	Calcutta	29	29	84
Geneva	5	5	41	Chongqing	10	10	50
Helsinki	6	6	43	Colombo	27	27	81
London	7	7	45	Delhi	26	26	79
Madrid	8	8	46	Guangzhou	18	18	64
Moscow	9	9	48	Hong Kong	20	20	68
Nice	10	10	50	Kobe	15	15	59
Paris	11	11	52	Manila	25	25	77
Rome	12	12	54	Osaka	16	16	61
Stockholm	13	13	56	Seoul	14	14	57
Vienna	14	14	57	Singapore	27	27	81
Zurich	15	15	59	Taipei	19	19	66

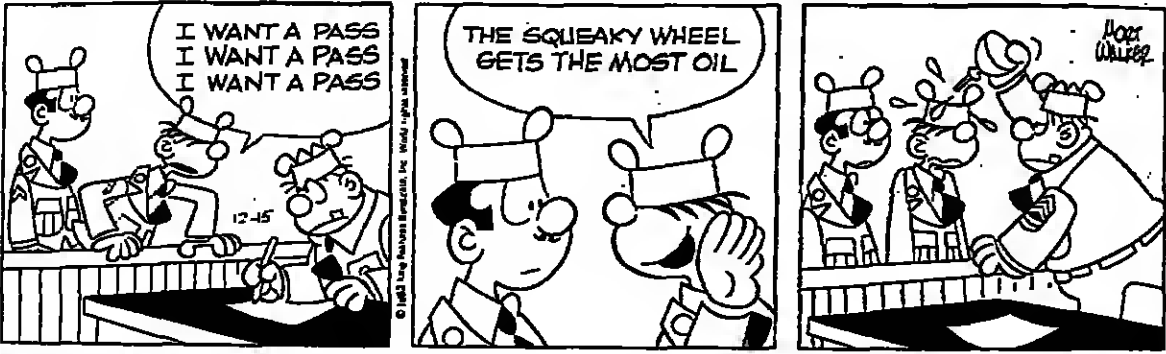
## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



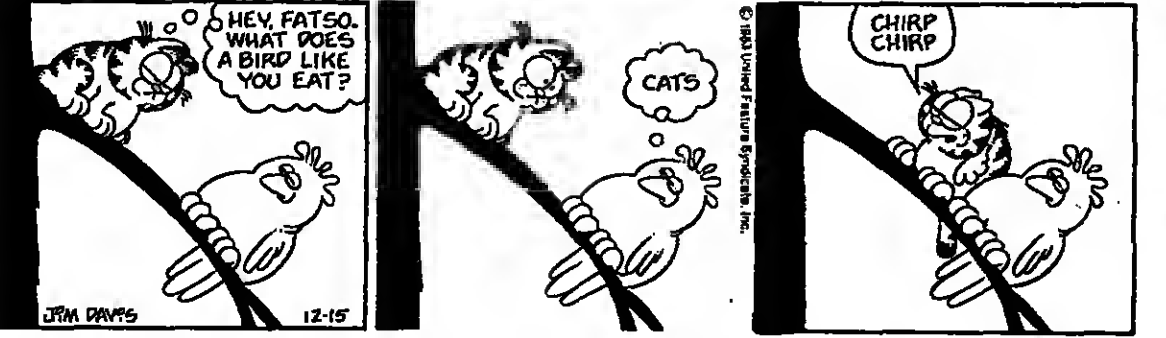
## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## BOOKS

## OVERNIGHT TO MANY DISTANT CITIES

By Donald Barthelme. 174 pp. \$13.95. Putnam, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Jonathan Penner

THIS collection lies distant from any of our mental highways. You can't get there from here. It eludes easy admiration and confident derision. It repels any understanding whatever, including misunderstanding. It asks not innocent reading, nor sophisticated interpretation, but the passive regard that we habitually give to visual art and to music. We are accustomed to reading as process; this is reading as sensation.

It consists of 24 pieces, which we may as well call "stories" and "not-stories." They alternate: not-story, story, not-story, story, and so on to the end of the book, giving us 12 each. Each category is diverse. But many of the not-stories are characterized by extreme brevity (typically two or three pages); by the use of a "we" narrator, and a vaguely futuristic, dystopian quality — a sense of waiting menace.

Further emphasizing the discreteness of the two groups, the not-stories are printed in italics, with ragged right-hand margins; the stories have justified margins and are set in Roman. Each story has its own title page, but the not-stories have no titles at all. (The table of contents lists them by their opening words, followed by ellipses.)

These distinctions seem so purposeful that the reader tests hypotheses: for instance, that the not-stories will prove to be a single story if read consecutively. But there is no code here to crack. And thus comes a valuable first lesson in reading this book: not to apply the brain to what is meant solely for the senses, notably the sense of design and the sense of disorder.

One story, "The Palace at Four A.M.," is beautiful, moving, and memorable. King Duncan of Ho is writing his autobiography, the opening pages of which recall his love for one Hamahbella, a "bogle" (Bogies are "semi-spirits," smaller than humans but otherwise similar).

The king has caused these pages to be sent to Hamahbella, now living in exile, and the story comprises excerpts from them, together with comments by a servant entrusted with their transmission. (The servant is merely a voice, and the comments are actually those of the king himself — a mirror-and-shadows device typical of Barthelme.) This fairytale king and his nymphal lover, though creatures of whim-

sy, are human to unexpected depths, and the king's final plea for Hamahbella's return is eloquent with pain.

That Barthelme can write such a story — one that narrows without simplifying, one that styles the world but doesn't destroy it; a story animated by, rather than hostile to, conventions of literary genre — will only deepen many readers' disappointment with most of this collection. Though no few pieces can repay them all, a sampling will suggest some of the qualities.

"The little girl dead behind the rosebushes came back to life, and the passionate construction continued." That is the last sentence of "They called for more structure." One of the dozen snippets I have called not-stories. An unusual statement in any case, but especially strange as a final sentence here, because this is the first we have heard of either the girl (alive or dead) or the rosebushes.

Until we reach this startling conclusion, we have been reading about the construction of some city-of-the-imagination, told by a "we" that represents the construction workers collectively. Is the building of the city a metaphor for artistic creation? For civilization? For the principle of order itself? The reader wonders. Then, as though to rebuke his wondering — though to show the irrelevance of all speculation — comes that final sentence, inventing and resurrecting its dead child.

The principle operating here, and through much of this book, is that the further you read the less you understand. That is the author's intention; that is what he wants your experience to be. Many of these pieces are designed to be not "difficult" but impossible. However you put it together, it's wrong, and the more materials you are given the harder it is to make anything from them.

Evident throughout the book is an agnosticism, a redemptive solipsism, that denies not only the integrity of art but also the possibility of knowledge itself. If this view were truly fresh, by now it has surely been propagated unto surface, and handled practically to pulp. Fiction never grows stale, but messages quickly do, and it is tiresome to be told (as in "The Son of Hesitation") that "There is no particular point to any of this behavior. Or: This behavior is the only behavior which has point. Or: This is some point to this behavior but this behavior is not the only behavior which has point. Which is true? Truth is greatly overrated."

Too often, Barthelme's is a destructive art, an art of vandalism: the drawing of moustaches on billboards. Frequently his methods are ingenious, and sometimes the results are funny. But to readers who honor fiction partly as it honors us, most of these stories and snippets present a face of ice. What this book says is that nothing can be said. The message is "Disregard previous message." Life means nothing; art is false, understanding is impossible.

What is wrong with such fiction? That it is destructive, moralists would say. Aesthetically, what is so disturbing is that it seems so easy. To create a world, as Barthelme does in "The Palace at Four A.M.," is difficult and noble, the work of a champion. It doesn't require a writer as good as he — it doesn't take more than a bystander's malice or boredom — to stick out a foot and watch the champions fall.

Jonathan Penner teaches fiction writing at the University of Arizona. His latest books are "Private Parties," a story collection, and "The Lament, a novel. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

POSEIDON	LONG	SALT
IMAGE	ONEA	CAIR
CARON	GOESBROKE	
ANA	AJAR	TRIVET
SAHARAN	DRIP	
TED	ARISTATE	
QUARTERBACK	PIG	
UNTO	DOM	IRMA
100 UNQUALIFIED		
DOPEOUT	ELF	
SHOE	POLYGON	
SKATED	KANE	USO
UNDERLING	GALAS	
RODE	ELEE	ADAGE
EXAM	SEWS	LOGES

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A few courageous experts hit on the winning lead against four spades on the diagramed deal. To insure the defeat of the contract, it was necessary to lead a trump, and perhaps sacrifice a sure trick. East could win the ace and return the suit, preventing any heart ruff.

In the auction shown, North eventually came to life with a jump to four spades. He would have supported earlier with a three-card holding, so South knew he would find a dummy containing a doubleton trump honor, a singleton or void

heart, and useful minor-suit trumps were welcome to take the trump tricks at the finish.

Some West players who made the same analysis found the brilliant trump lead. However, most led a pedestrian club jack. It was now possible to make four spades by cross-ruffing completely.

It was important to ruff quickly in the closed hand, so declarer had to start by taking the club ace and ruffing a club. Then he could take two diamond winners and ruff a diamond.

The ace of hearts and a heart ruff could be followed by a club ruff, a heart ruff and a club ruff. That gave a total of 10 tricks, and the defenders

**North**

♠ K 8  
♥ 7 6 5 4 3  
♦ A K 7 4 3  
♣ A Q 8 7 4

**West (D)**

♠ A Q 10 9  
♥ K J 10  
♦ Q J 9  
♣ J 10 9 8

**South**

♠ J 9 8 7 5 4  
♥ A Q 7 5 4  
♦ A Q 7 5 4  
♣ 8

Both sides were vulnerable.

West led the club jack.

## Canadian Stock Markets Dec. 14

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \*

Toronto				High Low Close Chg			
4465 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
17151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32

## Amsterdam

Amsterdam				High Low Close Chg			
4465 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
17151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32

## Other Markets Dec. 14

Closing Prices in local currencies

Other Markets				High Low Close Chg			
4465 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
17151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32

## London

London				High Low Close Chg			
4465 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
17151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32

## Tokyo

Tokyo				High Low Close Chg			
4465 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
17151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32

## Stockholm

Stockholm				High Low Close Chg			
4465 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
17151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32

## Zurich

Zurich				High Low Close Chg			
4465 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
17151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32
12151 Alcan	18.14	18.14	18.14	32	32	32	32